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CLARA THE FAIR AND YOUNG RUDOLPH THE BRAVE,

Oh Rudolph the brave to a circus did go,
And took his fair Clara, for he was her beau;
And the sights that he saw and the words that she said
In more ways than one turned the poor fellow's head.

The horses they flew in a ring, round and round,
All silver and gold, scarcely touching the ground,
And the riders they glittered with spangles and sheen,
And beat all the horsemen that ever were seen.

Till Clara enraptured, cried: "None will I marry
Who can't ride in *this* style for love of his Clarrie."

Poor Rudolph, he moaned in the depth of his vest,
But resolved like a hero to practise his best.
He hired a horse that was pledged not to balk,
And tried him at first on a moderate walk,
And then by the slowest and surest degrees
He learned in the saddle to ride on his knees;
And finally stood with his feet fully chalked,
And thus rode the charger who never had balked.

"It is time now," he said "that my Clara should know
What a glorious rider she hath for a beau,
And hath she not vowed that none else she would marry?
I've won her! my rose bud, my beauti'ul Carrie!"
So he started apace, fully mounted and ready
To carry by exploit the heart of the lady;
And nearing her bower, he stood up in the saddle
Never doubting his air was just doubling the fusillade.
Alas that poor Rudolph should trust to a horse!
The creature got scared, as a matter of course,
And Rudolph was shaken, and jostled, and bumped,
And, ere he could stop, in a mud puddle dumped.

Ah! whose are the hands that the poor fellow feels?
They thrill all his frame from his head to his heels.
'Tis Clara, his Clara, (who, hearing his shout,
Had rushed to the rescue) now pulling him out!
She saved him, she loved him—what girl could do less?—
And consented at once all his future to bless.
"Thou hast conquered," she said, "I will grant thy petition."
In spite of thy tumbled and muddy condition."
The last that was seen of the happy young couple,
Miss Clara the fair, and her Rudolph the supple,
They were saying "I will!" at the foot of the altar,
And promising never to swerve or to falter.

How wise in young Rudolph, so perfectly blest,
Well knowing a horse is uncertain at best,
To announce to his love that, if she were agreed,
They would take their first tour on a velocipede!

THOUGHTS OF THE OLD YEAR

BY T. M. CARPENTER.

As visitors of a troubled dream will pass,
And leave their memories traced upon the soul
In fadeless characters, yet undefined,
So passed the late Old Year away. 'Twas here
But yesterday, and now in slieuthess
It sleepeth in the moulering tomb where sleep
The earliest years, which saw the earth's first blossoms—
Their ripening into fruit, and their decay.
'Tis gone, and even henceforth will belong
Unto the shadowy Past. Yet who may tell
What thrilling scenes of sorrow and of joy
It looked upon while yet it tarried here.
It saw a maiden young and fair, whose brow
Wore yet no deepened furrows traced by care,
The slight rose-tint that bloomed upon her cheek
Grew deeper still until its crimson dyes
Had veiled the lily whiteness of her face,
For she was listening to the burning words of love,
Of him to whom her trusting heart was given
Ere soiled by conflicts with the selfish world.
Her soul drank in their music—in his smile
Was bound her whole existence—on his word
She hung with rapturous thrill that made earth
Heaven
A Paradise to her. Her warm young heart
Had not a wish which was not all fulfilled,
She loved, and knew she was beloved again;
And who, of all earth's million, bard or sage,
Can name a joy exceeding joy like this,
And he, the youthful lover at her side,
Had ceased his passionate appeal—had clasped
Her small white hand in his, and bent on her
A look so full of tenderness and love,
That volumes of high sounding words might not
Translate their eloquence. The old year saw
That loving pair, and gilded on its course.

Anon, it saw the youth and maiden stand
Before God's holy alter—heard them there
Exchange their soul-felt vows of constancy,
And saw their smiles, illumined with a flame
Too spiritual for earth, as solemnly
The reverend man of God proclaimed them one,
And called on heaven to bless the sacred rite.

Again, before the summer flowers had felt
The whitening influence of the autumnal blast,
The flying year looked on that manly youth
And maiden fair. And lo! upon her cheek,
Where beauty late had sat enshrined, was stamped
The icy seal of death; those eyes that beamed
But yesterday with loving tenderness,
Were closed to open not again; and stilled
For aye the beating of that faithful heart.
And o'er her clay-cold form in grief too deep
For utterance, the bridegroom knelt. On his brow,
Where hope had lately smiled, was written now
Remorseless anguish and despair. All hope
Had fled his soul, and unto him appeared
Nor past nor future, and the present seemed
A dreary, desolate waste, as measureless
As is eternity—as still as death,
And darker than the tomb.

The year looked on
Unmoved, nor stayed its course, but onward passed
Toward its completion. In its rapid flight
It saw the mother's smile of joy and pride
As she caressed her first-born babe—beheld
A widow weeping o'er her husband's tomb—
A hoary-headed sire bowed down in grief
By shameless conduct of an only son;
A widowed mother toiling night and day,
While want and hunger entered in her home
And blanched the cheeks of her darling young babes;
A gilded palace in whose walls of pride
Were gathered fashion's glittering giddy throng,
And all was gaiety and luxury;
While at the stately door appealed in vain
A starving orphan for a crust of bread.
All these, and more—far more than words may tell,
The old year witnessed in its flight, nor smiled
Nor wept, o'er joy or grief; but passed along,
Remorseless as the cold and senseless grave,
Uupitying as the tyrant-monster death.

But thou art gone, Old Year, and nevermore
Mayest thou return; and it were wrong to heap
Reproach on the departed, though a foe.
And, therefore, may the good which thou didst bring
To earth, be cherished in the hearts of men;
The evils be remembered nevermore,
Save those which may a useful lesson teach
Unto the erring children of mankind.

—A jury at Terre Haute brought in a verdict that the deceased died "by the visitation of God, in the usual way." The "usual way" was a delicate hint at kerosene, as deceased had a fire that wouldn't go alone, so he poured on a little

MISS WARREN.

"My last hope rests in you, May."

"In me, father?"

May Warren made answer in tone of surprise, raising her sad, anxious eyes to her father's face.

As if her gaze discomposed him, Mr. Warren turned his head, and his glance wandered restlessly around the apartment. He was an old man, with a tall, spare figure, thin, gray hair, and was sitting in an arm-chair, by a table covered with papers, while his pretty daughter May sat beside him on an ottaman. She repeated her words:

"In me, father?"

"Yes," he replied, starting from a moment's abstraction. "Do you remember Col. Leighton, my dear?"

"Col. Leighton? An old man with a heavy beard, partly gray, and pleasant blue eyes. He dined with us a few weeks ago. Yes I remember him father."

"Not so very old May,—not so old, as I am,—and one of the finest men living. He is wealthy,—very wealthy too."

He met his daughter's questioning gaze fully now, as if he had expected her to read something in his face. She kept her dark eyes fixed searchingly upon his countenance, the ebb and flow of the soft color upon her cheeks betraying the quick pulsation of her heart.

"What do you mean, father?" she asked, at length.

"I saw him last night. He offered to help me—save me if——

"If what, father?"

"If I would give you to him."

The words came hurriedly from Mr. Warren's lips, as if he feared that if he deliberated he should not be able to utter them at all. As they fell on his daughter's ear she started to her feet, pushing her hair back from her pale face, in a bewildered sort of a way, as if she were half-stunned.

"Marry me, father? Col. Leighton?" she cried in a low voice

Mr. Warren took her hand, and drew her down to her seat again.

"May, Col. Leighton will be a good husband to you. I have known him from boyhood, and understand perfectly well his character and principles. He loves you—will be kind to you, and strive in every way to make you happy. And more—and more, May, he will save me from beggary."

He paused, but his child, with her face bowed upon her hands, made no reply, nor stirred. The mute distress that her attitude betokened was not unnoticed by him.

"I do not force you to this, May remember; the matter is left to your own choice. But you know what my own wish is—what the alternative will be if you do not accept the offer."

She knew only too well. Fully she realized now how ablolutely necessary the luxuries to which her father had become accustomed were to him. Absolute loss of possession did not seem the most dreadful thing in the world to her, but she knew what a wreck it would make of him. In her youth and strength the future would still be bright and full of hope to her; but how could he, with his aged frame and burden of sixty years commence life anew? The hopeful thought that she could work for him and supply him with his accustomed comforts, afforded her but a moment's comfort. To him with his stubborn, aristocratic ideas, this would be the most severe trial of all—his delicately reared petted child laboring for his support. He would never be reconciled to it, That was no alternative she saw at a glance. Then with a desperate effort to think calmly, she recalled the form of Col. Leighton. She remembered his bowed head and silvered beard, his dark, deeply-furrowed face, and fifty years. She could get no further. A younger face, with merry azure eyes, and tossing, sunny hair, sprang up in strong contrast. Stretching out her hands to her father, as if for pity, she cried out, "I cannot! oh, father, I cannot!"

The old man sank back with a groan.

"Lost—then I am lost!" he cried shudderieg. There were no reproaches, only those bitter words and that despairing attitude. White and tearless she sat at his feet, the agony of her heart was written on her face. The wild, desperate thought that her sacrifice was possible, occurred to her.

"Father, dear father!"

He raised his head, whitened with the frosts of sixty winters, and looked at her with a gleam of hope in his sunken eyes. She crept into his arms as she had done when a child, and laid her soft cheek against his wrinkled brow.

"You know that I love you, father," she said. I can never remember you but as kind, tender, and forbearing with me. Your heart has been my home all my life. I will work, beg, suffer for you—I will die for you—oh, how willing, if need be. But that—oh, father, you do not know what it is that you ask!"

He did not speak, but a moan broke uncontrollably from his lips, as he rested upon her shoulder. The struggle in her heart sent dark shadowy waves across her face. Could she—could she?

"Father," she whispered hurriedly, "let me go, now. I will see you again—answer you to-morrow." And she left him.

He could not see her face in the gathering darkness, only a glimpse of something white, but he felt the quivering of her lips as she bent to kiss him, and reached out his arms to embrace her, but she was gone.

"Heaven pity me!" The words came like a wail from her lips. She was alone in the chamber, flung prostrate upon a low couch, with her face hid in the cushions. The sound of the rustling foliage of the garden, and the chirping of the birds, came in through the open window with the damp evening breeze, and the pale light of the rising moon filled the room with its soft radiance, but she was unconscious of everything but misery. The house was so quiet that the sound of a footstep crossing the hall below fell upon her ear, and aroused her to a momentary interest. She heard a door open,—the library door, and then a voice uttered a few words of common-place greeting. She remembered it well, and sprang to her feet with a desperate, insane thought of flight. But the door closed, the house was still again, and she was calmer.

She crossed the room listlessly, and drew back the curtain of the window. The scene without was beautiful. The moonlight lay broadly on the garden, turning to silver the tops of the trees, and making the little lake beyond look like a great white pearl. Gazing earnestly downward she saw a tall, shadowy figure standing beneath the shade of the old elm. With a low cry she sprang from the room, and, a moment after, stood beside her lover.

"Come, at last, my treasure," cried Mark Winchester, folding her in his arms. She remained leaning passively against his breast, while he pressed passionate kisses upon her forehead, cheeks, and lips.

"Why have you made me wait so long, darling?" he said softly, and, taking both her slender hands in one of his, he pressed them to his lips. "Why, how cold you are! How you tremble!" he continued, as she clung to him, "What is the matter, May?"

"I waited because I dreaded to meet you, Mark."

"Why? What do you mean?"

And, brokenly through her tears and sobs, she told him all. He did not speak or stir while she was talking; and when she had finished there was a long silence. She lacked courage to say more.—he would not ask. She repeated the last words: "And to-morrow I must give him my answer." Still he did not speak.

She looked up at him. In the dim light she could see his rigid, agonized face, white lips, and gleaming eyes. She stole her arms about his neck, and drew his forehead down to her lips.

"Speak to me Mark; say that you do not blame me."

He knew then that she had decided, and what the decision was.

"And you will leave me, May, and marry that old man?"

"Heaven pity me, Mark, for I must. I will become his wife, and will be true and faithful to him, for he will be kind to me. You will hear of me thus, and when you do, remember my words, Mark, that you have my heart."

"I will remember May. God bless us both, for I shall never forget you. They shall bury me with this upon my heart." And he drew a tress of soft brown hair from his bosom.

For a moment more—one little precious moment—he held her against his heart, and then kissed her, put her gently from him, and was gone.

For a moment she stood alone under the trees, with clasped hands and face upraised to the quiet sky, and then she turned and walked silently toward the house. A light from the library window streamed down on her, as she looked up, she saw the shadow of a bowed figure fall across the curtain.

"Father, you are saved!" she murmured.

A hand was laid suddenly on her arm, and she started with a low cry.

"Good evening, Miss May," said Colonel Leighton. "I have been seeking you."

She bowed, and stood silently before him, with a calm, downcast face.

"I have been talking with your father," he continued, carelessly pulling a rose from a bush near them. "He tells me that you have promised to think of my proposal, and let us know what your decision is to-morrow. Is there anything I can say which will influence you to form that conclusion in my favor?"

"You cannot say anything which will influence me in the least, Colonel Leighton. As my father has said, you shall have my answer to-morrow."

He glanced at the young face, so sad in its calm dignity, and looked down at his fingers again, which were bruised in tearing to peices the blossom he held, and allowing the crimson petals to fall at his feet, as if they were fragments of the heart he was breaking. In the long silence that followed she glanced up at him once with the thought of flinging herself upon his mercy by giving him her confidence; but the stern expression of his face repelled her.

"Miss May," he said suddenly, "you are averse to this marriage."

His tone aided in rendering his words an assertion. She was startled, but replied quietly, "Do you think so?"

"I must ue blind if I could think otherwise," he continued with sudden energy. "May Warren, you know that you hate me—that you would rather die than be my wife, were it not for your father's sake."

Before she realized what she was doing, the monosylable "Yes" slipped from her lips.

"And in doing this do you realize how you would wrong us both?"

She was silent.

"It shall never be. I will never make you my wife, knowing that you do not love me—that your heart is not in my keeping. I will not tell you of my hopes, how I have dreamed that my last days would be my happiest ones—it would not interest you. Now I have only to say that you are as free as if I had never seen your sweet face."

He paused for a reply, but she made none. Bewildered by her position, she did not know what to say.

"I know that I have myself to reproach," he went on. "My motive in offering your father my assistance was purely a selfish one. The consequences are only what I deserve. I had no thought of the long years during which he had been my true and faithful friend, but cruelly took advantage of his position to gain my own ends. Yes, I am properly punished."

There was a bitterness in his tone, a despondency in his attitude, that greatly changed his accustomed, dignified composure of manner. Half unconscious of what she did, only sensible of the pity she felt for him, the young girl put her hand upon his arm, and said softly, "Forgive me."

"Forgive me, rather, my child," he said, gently, taking the little hand in one of his, "for the misery I have caused you. I should have known that our paths in life could never be one. But good-night, I will not detain you."

She did not shrink from him as he bent down to kiss her forehead, with his last word. He stepped aside to allow her free passage to the house, but she did not move.

"You are thinking of your father," he said. "Do not be distressed on his account. Remember me in your prayers to night, and sleep sweetly. It is all I ask."

He did not wait to hear her fervent "God bless you!" or witness her burst of joyful tears, but quickly left her.

The morning sunshine streamed boldly into the apartment of old Mr. Warren, where he lay in the heavy sleep of physical and mental exhaustion. The forenoon was far advanced when a servant roused him, informing him that Col. Leighton waited him in the library. Making a hasty toilet, the old man left his chamber and went to join his friend. The gentlemen met cordially, and Col. Leighton immediately requested that May might be sent for. They waited but a few minutes before the door swung noislessly open, and, wearing a white morning robe, the young girl entered. At a motion from her father she sat down at a low seat at his feet and then glanced up with a confiding smile at Col. Leighton, who stood leaning against the mantel piece, with an expression of face half-sad half-admiring.

"We are waiting for your answer, May," said Mr. Warren quietly.

"I will leave the matter entirely in Col. Leighton's hands," she replied.

The old man glanced preplexedly from her to his old friend. Colonel Leighton stepped forward.

"My old friend, James Warren," he said "I met your daughter last night, and talked with her. I discovered with what feelings she regarded a marriage with me, and cannot allow the sacrifice she would make for your sake. I will never marry her; she is free. And now I have to ask your pardon for the unmanly way in which I have taken advantage of your embarrassment, and have come so near to destroying the happiness of your child. Every power of mine shall be exurted to its utmost to relieve you, and all the reward I ask is the knowledge that you and May do not despise me. Nay, nay, no thanks. I deserve rather to be scorned for the part I have acted. But I have one favor to ask, old friend. Will you allow me to choose a husband for your daughter?"

"You have my full and free permission," replied Mr. Warren, smiling through his tears.

"But I hope you will be more successful in your choice than I have been."

"Never fear," said the colonel, with a glance at May. Flinging open a door that led to another apartment, he called, "Now, my boy!" and Mark Winchester sprang into the room.

"Behold your future son-in-law," said Col. Leighton: and ere the old man could comprehend the scene, the young couple knelt for his blessing. At a motion from his friend he gave it willingly; and never was there a happier party.

Through the interposition of his friend, Mr. Warren was saved srom ruin, and his daughter made happy. When May that morning asked for a solution of the problem of Colonel Leighton's knowledge of Mark, he replied, "I did not wait in the garden to no purpose, little one." And she understood that he had overheard her conversation with her lover. Through his influence Mark's talent as an artist became known to the world, and a few years afterward he became a popular painter and a wealthy man; and out of gratitude to his benefactor he christened his first born son Edwin Leighton Winchester.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Secret Treaty of Tilsit, June 25, 1867.

The London Times of the 20th ult., publishes the following from a correspondent:—

In these days of "secret treaties" it may be of interest to the public to see the terms of the Secret Treaty of Tilsit, more especially as, read by the light of subsequent history and the present crisis of the Eastern question, it shows how persistent the policy of Russia has been in the direction of Turkey, and now the conquest of the Caucasus and the aggressive action in Central Asia were planned more than half a century ago. There perhaps can be no better proof of the truth of the articles of the treaty than that some of them were long since carried into effect, while others have come about by the march of events, without being assisted intentionally by those who planned them. At the commencement of this century this treaty was published in the *Courier* newspaper, and I found it in a collection of printed records and documents of that epoch in a gentleman's library:

ARTICLE 1. Russia to take possession of Turkey in Europe and to pursue her conquests in Asia as far as she thinks proper.

Since 1807 Russia has twice tried to carry the the article into effect *ri et armiso* and now may be said to have recommenced her attack.

ART. 2. The dynasty of Bourbon in Spain and of the Braganza in Portugal shall cease to exist; a prince of the Emperor Napoleon's family shall be invested with the crowns of those families.

The Bourbon dynasty has fallen by the will of the people.

ART. 3. The temporal power of the Pope to cease, and Rome and her dependencies to be annexed to the kingdom of Italy.

Brought about through the instrumentality of the Napoleonic dynasty.

ART. 4. Russia engages to assist France with her marine for the conquest of Gibraltar.

ART. 5. The town in Africa, such as Tunis, Algiers, &c., to be taken by the French, and at a general peace all conquests which might have been made by the French in Africa during the war are to be given as indemnities to the kingdoms of Sardinia and Sicily.

Algiers annexed to France.

ART. 6. Malta to be occupied by the French, and no peace ever to be made with England until that island be ceded to France.

ART. 7. Egypt also to be occupied by the French.

Done by the Suez Canal.

ART. 8. Vessels of the following Powers alone to be allowed to navigate the Mediterraneun:—France, Russia, Spain, Italy. All others to be excluded.

ART. 9. Denmark to be indemnified in the north of Germany and by the Hans Towns, provided she consents to give up her fleet to France.

ART. 10. Their Majesties of Russia and France will endeavor to come to some arrangements that no Power shall in future be permitted to send merchant ships to sea unless they have a certain number of ships of war.

KOWRAKIN.
C. M. TALLEYRAND. Prince of Benevento. TILSIT. 7th July (25th June.) 1807.

A portion of Chauzy's army is now very strongly posted near Vendome.

GATES AJAR.

Gone beyond the darksome river;
Only left us by the way;
Gone beyond the night forever;
Only gone to endless day;
Gone to meet the angle faces,
Where our lovely treasures are;
Gone awhile from our embraces—
Gone within the gates ajar!

There's a sister, there's a brother
Where our lovely treasures are;
There's a father there's a mother,
Gone within the gates ajar.

One by one, they go before us,
They are fading like the dew;
But we know they're watching o'er us,
They the good, the fair, the true!
They are waiting for us, only,
Where no pain can ever mar;
Little ones who left us lonely,
Watch us through the gates ajar.

Gone where every eye is tearless,
Only gone from earthly care;
O the waiting, sad and cheerless,
Till we meet our loved ones there!
Sweet the rest from all our roving,
Land of light and hope afar!
Lo! our Father's hand so loving
Sets the pearly gates ajar!

—*George Cooper.*

Don't Marry for Money.

Girls, never marry old men—when I say old, I mean a man twenty or twenty-five years older than you are; rest assured you will feel sorry afterward.

I do not believe in May and December—the difference is too great; I believe in marrying to choose one whom you really love, and who is not over ten or eleven years your senior.

Don't take him because he's nice and "so stylish looking," and every time he comes to see you wears a different pair of gloves and a new necktie; and then because his moustache is waxed just so, and his hair is smooth and not a single hair is out of place, and all that kind of nonsense.

Take my word for it, girls he will not make a good husband; he thinks too much of himself for that.

Don't accept Maurice because you like him, but only feel a simpering liking, and think and argue to yourself that love will come after marriage—that's nonsense, too.

Rather marry a man with a plain face, and good steady ways, even if he is not very stylish, and love him. Suppose his circumstances are only so so, as long as he can support you decently and is a good husband, what do you care for style?

You will be far happier than your sister Annette, or your cousin Julia, who married the elegant and wealthy Mr. Winters, who is out half the night playing cards, with his friends; of course the fashionables do not call it gambling, but what else is it, when a man neglects his wife and family and loses half his fortune in one night?

And then, after coming home late, he sleeps late, and when he gets up is cross because he lost ten thousand at euchre, and goes out again to the trotting course, and don't come in until another half night has passed. What kind of a life is that?

And yet you must expect it, if you link your life to a man you do not love.

Of course you have your round of pleasure, too; but you don't care for him, only for his money, and his passing infatuation for your pretty face or graceful figure has passed off, so you each go your own way, each on the road to ruin.

Of course, when he finds out that you have flirted and even allowed Ormond Woodfield to kiss you, he storms and says he won't allow his name to be disgraced, &c., and then you get indignant, and tell him it's none of his business to interfere with you, as you married his money, not him, and that you love Ormond, and when he (your husband) dies, you intend marrying him.

Then he storms and swears and sues for a divorce, and you and your children are disgraced, for lawyers and reporters search and pick and exaggerate every little innocent action of yours as wrong, and the world knows all your secrets during your life, and all your letters and every little word is construed and misconstrued, until they make "mountains out of mole-hills."

And then, when the case is completed and the evidence summed up, you will feel like burying your face in the earth from very shame of the publicity of the thing.

You can avoid this, girls, by thinking less of wealth and brown stone front houses, and more of true love and sterling worth.—Emma J. Oppenheimer,

GERMANY.

Count Bismarck and the Conference.

On the 3d of December Count Bismarck addressed the following note to Count Bernstorff:

VERSAILLES, December 3, 1870.

I communicated to your Excellency, in my telegram of the 26th ult., the invitation which I, under the same date, had addressed to the Courts of Vienna, Constantinople, Florence and St. Petersburg, requesting the same to empower their representatives in London to assemble at a conference with the representatives in that city of the signatory Powers of the Treaty of the 30th of March, 1856, in order to discuss the questions which are in connection with the communication made in the circular of the imperial Russian Cabinet dated 19-31 October. This invitation was issued after the royal Cabinet of Great Britain had assured me, through Mr. Odo Russell, of its assent; and I had also reason to assume that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg was also ready to accept it. I can now give your Excellency further intelligence relative to the acceptance of our proposals by the several Cabinets. The royal Minister at St. Petersburg was enabled, on the 27th of November, to inform me by telegraph of the assent of the imperial Russian Cabinet to the invitation. The royal Italian government, on the 28th of November, empowered the Minister of his Majesty at Florence to inform me of its willingness to take part in the conference at London. On the 1st of December, the Grand Vizier declared to the royal Minister in Constantinople that the Turkish Ambassador in London was already in possession by telegraph of instructions in reference to the adhesion of the Porte to the conference. On the 2d inst. the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor, who at the time was in Pesth, caused the royal Minister in Vienna to be informed that the government agreed with England on the subject of the conference. I, therefore, request your Excellency to acquaint the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with the declarations of the various Cabinets, and to express our satisfaction at the general acceptance of the proposal for a conference, which I can regard as assured. At the same time your Excellency will express the hope that the Cabinet of Great Britain, at whose place of residence the conference is to meet, will now take in hand the further arrangement of the matter; and, naming the day, invite the representatives of the powers to assemble.

BISMARCK.

VARIETIES.

—An Atlantic paper heads a Georgia election report, "The first day's fight—all quiet and orderly."

—The Royal Arch Masons of West Virginia propose withdrawing their allegiance from the Grand Royal Arch Chapter for Virginia.

—A Miss Reynolds, of Salem county, Virginia, young, white, and handsome, has married a negro. And "to this complexion has it come at last."

—A sale of ready-made coffins at auction took place at Lincoln, Nebraska, recently. A black walnut article, with silver trimmings, brought $25, the purchaser being a man whose wife was very sick.

—Movable or adjustable horse shoes have become a "fixed fact," and a company in Chicopee are engaged in their manufacture. This shoe can be taken off at night, or when the horse is not at work, and put on again when wanted as easy as a pair of boots.

—At the sale of effects of the old Exchange Bank of Virginia, in Richmond on Tuesday, $5,000,000 in Confederate Bonds brought $70; $1,000,000 in Confederate notes sold for $30, and $13,500 in Virginia and North Carolina bonds, issued during the war, brought $30.

—"Come here, you mischievous little rascal, you." "Won't you lick me, father?" "No," "Will you swear you won't?" "Yes." "Then I won't come, father, for Parson Atwood says that he who swears will lie."

—A man living in Bristol, on the Virginia border, after indulging in stimulants the other day, kicked one of his acquaintances across the state line into Tennessee. For this little unlawful diversion he was first arrested and fined in Goodson, Tenn., and on his return home was arrested and fined in Bristol.

—Mrs. Stover, the daughter of ex-President Johnson, and mistress of the White House for three years, is now Mrs. Brown, the wife of a country store keeper in Greenville, Teun. Mr. Brown is described as a plain and elderly looking gentleman, well to do in the world through his dealings in dry goods, groceries and notions.

—A tombstone in the city cemetery at Bridgeport, covering the remains of a boy who was thrown down stairs by a woman and killed several years ago, is reported by a local paper constantly overcast by a shadow, supposed to be that of this woman. It is said that hundreds have witnessed the phenomenon and vouch for its truth.

—The lady to whom Ex-Secretary W. H. Seward is engaged to be married is said to be Miss Olive Risley, daughter of H. A. Risley, formerly special agent of the Treasury. The wedding is announced to take place at San Francisco on the return of Mr. Seward's party, which will be about two months. Miss Risley is at present travelling in Asia with Mr. Seward's party.

—At a funeral at Newport, R. I., last week, instead of a hearse being used to convey the remains to their last resting place, an express wagon completely enveloped in evergreens, inside and out, was used for that purpose. A raised dias in the centre of the wagon, also covered with evergreens, sustained the coffin, which was profusely decked with flowers. The novelty was in accordance with the expressed wish of the deceased.

—A San Francisco paper of recent date says: "Among the passengers of the Japan was a Celestial female who claims to be one of the high born ladies of the Flowery Land. Her feet were remarkably diminutive, and seem hardly strong enough to support her frame. She attracted considerable attention when landing yesterday, and not a few comments were indulged in by the crowd on the wharf."

—A brakeman on a train in Connecticut, recently, while his train was going at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles per hour, fell on to the cowcatcher while oiling the piston, and rolling off, was caught by his jacket on the pilot and dragged, with his legs on the ground, some four hundred feet, but he retained his presence of mind, and by great exertion managed to keep his head up. He was not dicovered by the engineer till the latter saw his shadow on the snow. The train was then stopped, but in breaking up he fell off and was badly cut and bruised. He will likely recover.

—Among the sufferers by the awful calamity in Richmond, on Christmas morning, was a young man, Samuel Hines, whose name deserves to be mentioned with that homage which genuine heroism ever inspires. Twice, at the imminent peril of his life, he rushed through the fire and smoke, and safely emerged again, dragging with him some unfortunate whom terror had deprived of self-exertion. He was seen to dash into the burning mass a third time, but an instant after the forked flames shot up in all directions, shutting him from the view of the enthralled spectators, and the gallant man came back no more.

—A grave clergyman was once visiting at the house of an esteemed friend, who had a bright little girl. Little Anna watched him closely, and finally sat down beside him and began to draw on her slate. "What are you drawing, Anna?" asked the clergyman. "I'se makin' your pictur." answered the child. So the gentleman at very still and she worked away earnessly for a while. Then she stopped, compared her work with the original, and shook her little head. "I don't like it much," she said. "Taint' a great deal like you. I dess I'll put a tail to it and call it a dog." Fancy his feelings.

Weekly Post.

JAS. F. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Tuesday, January 3, 1871.

GRANT says SUMNER don't believe in the Bible, because he did not write it.

The tobacco manufacturers of Virginia look forward to the year 1871 as a season of revived and prosperous trade. All, or nearly all, of this year's crop is still in the hands of the producers.

THE Philadelphia *Press* of Thursday, says that "it would seem that Georgia has gone Republican despite the dispatches of the last week." If that is not taking eold comfort during the holidays, we would like to know what it is.

THE New York *Herald* (Radical) in discussing the Presidential situation in 1872 says that "GRANT must make a diversion, bold, startling and inviting to the popular imagination." The difficulty with GRANT is that his "diversions" are only provocative of laughter or disgust.

GOLD in large quantities was recently discovered in the Mexican State of Chihuahua and there is a general "rush" in that direction. If some of GRANT'S relations, or the President himself, should become interested in the mines, how convenient to annex Chihuahua for the purpose of paying the National debt—for the logic of which see GRANT on San Domingo.

FOUR hundred years ago the continent of America was unknown to Europe and Asia. Now one of the grand highways of their trade is across the continent. This great revolution is due soley to the enterprise of a nation not yet a century old, and under the inspiration of free institutions that the Radical party would supplant with centralization.

D. T. JEWETT, who has been appointed to fill the place vacated by Senator DRAKE of Missouri, will hold his seat about two weeks, for which he will receive one year's salary ($5,000), and $2,000 for mileage. This little job was set up by DRAKE for the benefit of the tax payer. The new Senator will be elected on the 17th of January.

SENATOR MCDONALD, of Arkansas, is on the "anxious seat," and is busily engaged in trying to convince the Legislature that there is no way of saving the country except by re-electing him. The Legislature meets next week, when the matter will be settled. MCDONALD'S rival is Governor CLAYTON, and the fight has already become bitter and unrelenting. Let them fight. Democrats need not cry at the Radical funeral.

THE general reader will have observed the alarming prevalence of destructive fires during the late cold weather. The coincidence of the prevalence of fires and cold weather, distinctly suggests inadequate construction of flues, chimneys and fire places. Millions of dollars in property might be saved annually, if care was taken in building flues and chimneys, so as to guard against the heavy fires built in extremely cold weather.

THE proprietors of the various hotels, in Rutland, Vermont, closed their houses a few days since because they were heavily fined for supplying their guests with such liquors as they felt like imbibing. There is another precious law in that Radical State concerning hotels. Every town that does not afford a hotel is liable to prosecution in its corporate capacity for damages by every traveler who wants a meal and can't get it at a hotel. The New York *Tribune* wants the present hotel laws construed by the courts so as to compel a man to keep a hotel whether he wants to or not. The idea is p urely a Radical one and we would not be surprised if the "Varmount" jurists adopt it.

HOLDEN.

There is an extreme tenderness among our Radical cotemporaries concerning the impeachment of Governor HOLDEN of North Carolina, and a strong disposition to shield him from the punishment that he so justly and richly deserves.

A conviction upon either of the eight charges preferred against him ought to ensure the fullest penalty of the law. Having incited a civil war, set on foot a cut-throat army, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, hung up citizens and imprisoned them, as well as committing numerous other crimes to accomplish his own personal and ambitious ends, there is no punishmeut too severe to be dealt out to him under the law. We hope that he will receive a fair, impartial trial and upon conviction, which will cetainly follow, receive due punishment, as warning to ambitious and unprincipled men in the future.

Under the inspiration and lead of men after the style of HOLDEN we have had quite enough of outrage and wrong inflicted upon the people, and whenever the opportunity for just punishment presents itself it ought to be embraced.

"SKILLED DETECTIVE."

The New York journals are pretty thoroughly agitated over a number of outrages perpetrated upon respectable ladies by certain "skilled detectives" and their employers in some of the stores in New York.

As we gather the case from the metropolitan journals, it seems that a Mr. MACY who keeps a variety store on Sixth avenue, keeps a number of paid detectives, whose business is to look after and arrest parties who commit thefts at the store. Did they confine themselves to the arrest of dishonest persons, it would be well enough, but it appears that they are just as apt to arrest innocent and respectable parties as any others, and drag them off to the tombs where they are confined among felons and harlots, which to a lady of refined sensibilities is grievous to the last degree.

One highly respectable lady was arrested by one of the detectives "on view" charged with stealing twenty-four cents worth of pomade, and lodged in the tombs, where for a considerable time she was compelled to remain as she was refused bail, although her father offered to bail her for any amount. When the facts in the case were brought to light, it appears that the young lady on the day previous had purchased the pomade, and it not suiting her, she returned it for the purpose of making an exchange. As was perfectly natural she placed it on the counter and waited a considerable time for some one to wait on her. Becoming tired she picked up her own property and was on the point of leaving the store, when the "skilled detective" arrested her, and notwithstanding her protestations of innocence and her explanations conveyed her to a felon's cell. The other cases were of the same character, and displayed the same lack of feeling for the outrages they entailed upon the sensibilities of the victims of false arrest.

Mr. MACY himself appears in a card to the public, which, if it does anything, only makes the case worse for himself, and shows that he has but little, if any, regard for the feelings of those who have been insulted and outraged by his employees, without the shadow of reason.

Speaking of the case of Mrs. CLAUSSEN, a very aged lady, who was arrested by one of the detectives charged with stealing a book worth *fourteen cents*, the *Tribune* says that "we submit Mr. MACY owes a very humble apology to Mrs. CLAUSSEN. What was there in the facts alleged that justified the dragging of this venerable matron before a Court of Sessions on a preposterous charge of stealing a book worth fourteen cents? Admit that her arrest can be excused if not justified, did it not become Mr. MACY to ascertain whom she was, stop the proceedings, and humbly apologize for the errer of his over zealous subordinates, before this mother in Israel was arraigned at a criminal bar among harlots and pickpockets? If Mr. MACY dissents from our strong conviction on this point, we can assure him that he stands in a very small minority of his fellow citizens."

The *World* in discussing the matter says that the card of Mr. MACY is interesting so far as it shows that this particular scandal must be carried to the account of the demoralized and demoralizing section of the police force known as the "detectives." As regards the case of Mrs. PHELPS, a lady against whose character not a breath of suspicion existed, and who was charged with purloining twenty cents worth of candy, the conduct of the "skilled detective" is of a character which shows him to be a nuisance that should be speedily abated, and with him the whole pestilential brood of private detectives, whose sole occupation seems to be to prey upon respectable society and rob under the protection of the law.

"Very interesting too," says the *World*," is Mr. MACY'S confession of the extent to which past impunity has emboldened him to push his depredations on female character. He states that over a hundred arrests have been made at his store to which "no exception has been taken." It would be more to the point to know many of the arrests made at his store have been followed by a judicial conviction. It is a quality of refined and virtuous women to shrink from publicity even in self-defence or in the assertion of their rights. Such women are quite likely to restrain as to let loose the indignation of their friends who aroused by such treatment as Mrs. PHELPS received from this person, whose card proves that he sees in his gross offense against civilization and womanhood only an opportunity for puffing his "notions." His condition now resembles the sorrow of the distracted widow who wound up her epitaph on her buried husband by announcing that she carried on the business at the old stand. It would doubtless have been sharper had not the horror of publicity felt by his victims in times past stayed the arm of chastisement. In time to come it may be hoped this horror will work no such result. It will be understood that henceforth that such arrests as this person has been the cause of making are not stigmas upon the individual arrested which should be carefully concealed, but offences against the community which should be promptly denounced and severly punished. Mrs PHELPS has suffered sorely from this brutality; but it may be that she has not suffered in vain. Her annoyance and distress may serve in this matter an end of public good such as was attained in England by Mr. GLADSTONE'S fearless resistance some years ago of an attempt at practising upon him the black-mailing which at that time had become a grievous evil."

This spy system grew wonderfully during the turbulent times of the war, until it has become an absolute and dangerous evil. A business that cannot be carried on without the employment of spies and informers had best be wholly dispensed with. For truly dispicable people commend us to spies and informers, destitute of character, and without respect for law, they eke out a subsistence in the least manly and most despised of all human vocations—prying into their neighbor's affairs.

They must do something to make appear that they are zealous in ferreting out crime and criminals, and forever suspicious of every one—probably judging others by themselves—they do not care whose feelings are causelessly outraged, so that they achieve the reputation of experts, and add to their godless gains.

In this, as in all other cities, there are creatures who make their living by dogging the footsteps of respectable and honest citizens, and black-mail them upon some little domestic peccadillo, that would otherwise be forgotten in twenty-four hours. But the other day and the local reports contained an account of the doings of a certain self-styled female detective, whose mission seems to be to pry into every one's business that does not concern her.

This whole spy system is outrageous and villainous to the last degree, and instead of repressing crime, fosters and encourages it. A dozen criminals are manufactured by it where one is brought to justice, and the evil that it entails cannot be estimated. It is merely the scum of European despotisms introduced into a free country, and will result in our national demoralization and degradation at no distant day, unless there is a quietus put upon it. The unparalleled corruptions of the general government under its sway ought to be a sufficient warning, but where it descends to the more irresponsible form of private enterprise, it is still more dangerous and demoralizing.

EXIT 1870.

From Daily Post of Dec. 31.

A year ago to-day and the world was full of merry and joyous greetings for the New Year that stepped across the threshold of Time full of promise and laden with hope. To-day, as it trembles upon the verge of Eternity, we stand ready to bury it out of sight and dance a merry measure upon its grave with its successor.

As the hands of Time went round the dial plate of the years within the last twelvemonth, they have marked many strange events in history. The most notable has been the upheaval of passion in Central Europe, by which nearly a hundred millions of people have been pitted against each other as enemies, thirsting for one another's blood, and anxious to devastate the fairest lands in the world. This, the work of ambitious monarchs, is still going on, with a result in the back-ground known onl to the sleepless eye of prophecy.

An Empire has fallen and a Republic, full of strange incongruities and antagonistic forces, has been reared upon its ruins, while the once great chief whose iron will held the mercurial Gauls in check and directed their fiery energies in the construction of great public improvements, as well as carrying their arms in triumph into Austria and unfurling their standards over the walls of Sebastapol in conjunction with England, lingers in silken fetters in the palace-prison of Wilhelmshohe, almost forgotten by his once admirers, losing, in his futile intrigues and the puerilities of a military career that ended in almost childish surrender, the respect that his triumphs over fate once commanded.

Within the last half of the year, His Majesty, KING WILLIAM, of Prussia, has carried his victorious arms across the Rhine, and is spending his Christmas under the walls of the greatest city of the world. Not content with this, nor his former title, he assumes the character and dignities of the KASIER of Germany, and demands the fairest provinces of France as jewels in his Imperial crown.

Proclaiming, at the beginning of the struggle, that he warred only against the Emperor NAPOLEON, he is now thundering at the gates of Paris, demanding the death of the infant Republic, before he he will furl his victorious banners or unbuckle his warlike harness. Indeed, it would appear that he would reinstate the "tyrant," against whom he so recently inveighed, with Alsace and Loraine for ransom, and the acknowledgement of his imperial claims to the re-organized and newly constructed German Empire.

In our own land, although events have not been so notable, they will more or less mark the pages of history. A political revolution has set in that promises an entire change in the political workings of the Government at no distant day.

The year that has passed brought with it the realization of many of the fond hopes that were indulged in, but by far the greater number are dead and under the snow.

And it will be the same with the New Year that comes to-morrow, and the anticipations of the future will soften the asperity of our regrets for the disappointments of the past.

And here, at this way station of a life time, greeting our many kind readers, as THE POST and its predecessors have done for three-fourths of a century, out of the smoke and bustle of Pittsburgh, old and new, we most cordially wish them a "Happy New Year !"

MAKING MONEY TIGHT.

A number of unscrupulous New York speculators have recently availed themselves of circumstances at a period when the lawful money resources of the banks were low and Western exchanges adverse, to throw the New York market into a state of stringency, which radiating from thence is felt to a greater or less degree in all the money centers of the country.

A New York cotemporary describes the *modus operandi* by and through which the end of these "bears" are accomplished. "Bear" D. D. lends "bear" R. H. say $3,000,000, or rather gives him his check for that amount; R. H. gets the check certified at the bank, and puts it in his pocket, the bank being thereby prevented from lending D. D's deposit, and the street being deprived of the use of so much money at the pleasure of the conspirators. This is one of many methods adopted for producing an artificial stringency; and one not easy of remedy. The bank involved in such an operation cannot be considered to blame; for in case of their remonstrating with depositor D. D., he replies that he has loaned his funds and cannot be responsible for the borrower not having used them; which, whatever may be the suspicions of the bank as to his dishonorable complicity, must be accepted by them as a conclusive answer. The National Bank Examiner evidently cannot interfere to prevent the bank being thus made the medium of a damaging operation, for the bank is an unwilling party thereto.

It is an unfortunate thing that such speculaters as choose to lend themselves to this sort of thing, cannot be subjected to any sort of restraint, but have things their own way, independent of public opinion or regard for business reputation. Not only the commercial interests and the equilibrium of the money market of New York, but of the whole country is interfered with by these operations, and if there are any laws adequate to check or remedy the evil, they ought to be applied without stint until the desired consummation is attained.

BEGINNING TO CARE.

A short time ago the *Gazette* gave expression to its complete resignation as to what course amnesty might take, and announced that either amnesty or proscription for the people of the South would render it as happy as the days were latitudinous.

This contented state of mind was no doubt superinduced by the near approach of the holiday season, and the probabilities of a Radical victory in Georgia. The approaching end of the one, and the non-accomplishment of the other, have had the effect of extracting the juice of forgiveness from our cotemporary, and like PHAROAH of old, he is beginning to harden his heart against the children of bondage, and go back upon his pretty promises.

Our cotemporary snuffs treason, stratagem and spoils in the breeze of impeachment that is sweeping over the States of North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and is extremely anxious that HOLDEN, and BULLOCK, and SMITH be "let alone." But why, he does not very clearly state. As, for instance, in its issue of yesterday, the *Gazette* says editorially, that "so far as BULLOCK is concerned, or indeed so far as any of them as individuals may be regarded, we think that they have undoubtedly made great mistakes.". The nature of these "mistakes" are not set forth, but we presume they consist of HOLDEN'S little mistake of stirring up a civil war under the false pretense that it was done by the Ku-Klux, whereby many respectable and good citizens lost both life and property. BULLOCK'S little inadvertance consists of a wholesale plunder of the Georgia Treasury, and a general neglect of the interests of the State.

It certainly does display a devilish spirit of disloyalty to set about bringing murderers and robbers to the bar of public justice, especially when they hold or have held high places of power in the Radical party. If a poor fellow steals a coat to protect himself from the cold, send him to the penitentiary, but if a Radical Governor steals a million or two of the people's taxes, shake not your disloyal locks nor wag your disloyal tongues at him, is the *Gazette's* style of logic.

Concerning the treatment of Georgia our cotemporary is positive. No amnesty for the Georgians is his motto. The reason that he lays it down is because "there is no question that Georgia is intensely disloyal, and that her disloyalty has been the cause of her exclusion. More than this, we doubt very much the propriety of including that State in any general amnesty. The argument that the policy of the Republican party requires it is no argument whatever. If it is anything, it is a confession of weakness. If general amnesty was declared to-morrow it would not strengthen the Republican party in Georgia one vote, and there is no reason why it should." We rather like the *Gazette's* style of argument on this and similar subjects. It speaks out in meeting at times in a way that is highly edifying. From the above it will be seen that amnesty for the people of Georgia is not a question of right or justice but a question of votes. Where it will strenghten the Radical party, amnesty is all right, where does not, it is all wrong,

As to the lamentable case of Governor HOLDEN of North Carolina our cotemporary favors the idea of the Government at Washington taking hold of it for disposition. HOLDEN would no doubt prefer to be tried by a Radical court of impeachment, as its members would probably not be troubled with conscientious scruples on the subject of giving him a safe deliverance. It desires the government to dispose of the cases of HOLDEN and VANCE at the same time, "not because we care one jot or tittle individually for Governor HOLDEN, but because those whe elected VANCE are rioting in the impeachment of a loyal Union man, and from the votes of such men, we care not what the candidate himself may say, no man loyal in good faith to the United States Government, could have been elected."

Having accounted in a variety of ways for the sudden collapse of Radicalism in North Carolina, it comes out against the policy of "beating around the bush" and plumps it straight from the shoulder in this wise :

We know that it will be urged by the Republican journals, that Holden and Bullock have, by their actions, interferred with Republican success. This may be, probably is, true. But that Holden has defeated the Republican party by his acts, is simply nonsense. There is not to-day, one Radical Republican newspaper in North Carolina. While there are strong Union men, there are not sufficient to support a journal. The so called conservative element, deeply embittered against Republicanism, and pretending not to affiliate with Democracy, has complete control of the public through the columns of daily journals. Many tongued, they scatter their misrepresentations everywhere, uncontradicted, while each one confirms the rest in any false statement they may make. This is the cause of the Republican defeat in North Carolina, and it is useless to go beating about the bush with petty charges of over extreme action on the part of a Union Governor. We may as well face this now as at any other time. Had we drawn the fangs of these States as was recommended by old Thad Stevens, it would have been better for us. We did dot do so, but preferred a shuffling policy of compromises and concessions that have materially weakened us.

Perhaps after all, this is the best explanation that could be given, and the causes of Radical defeat every where during the year 1870 arose solely and simply from a lack of votes. LINCOLN'S great aphorism that "it is easier to pay a small debt than it is to pay a large one," may be changed to—"the party with the fewest votes is generally in the minority," and thus afford considerable consolation to the "trooly loil," who begin to whimper when the loaves and fishes are slipping from their fingers.

"While the whole nation," says the *Gazette*, "would have been pleased, two months ago, to have general Amnesty declared, the course of the Southern States is driving them to the opposite view." Our cotemporary is undoubtedly right from a Radical standpoint. The Radical party will oppose Amnesty and everything else that does not promise Radical success in the South. That is the length, breadth, depth, thickness and general dimensions of the Radical policy and its sense of justice.

A FAIR STATEMENT.

We cannot do better than reproduce the following items selected from a correspondence to the *Commercial*. If Republicans generally would manifest similar fairness there would be less trouble:

Instead of General White filling the Speaker's chair, we shall now have Mr. Wallace, of Clearfield, as the presiding officer. He is the master politician of his party, and deserves all the confidence he receives from his political friends. He is a clear-headed, prudent leader, and will preside with dignity and fairness. Although not so strong a disputant as Buckalew, he is much the most skilful and efficient partisan of the two, and is the recognized leader of his party in the Legislature. It is due to him to say that he enjoys the respect of the Republicans, and he is ever a courteous and manly foe. Hammersly will vacate the clerk's desk, and his familiar face will be missed with regret by many of both parties. A generation has passed away since he entered the Senate a clerk. As early as 1836, I believe, he became one of the subordinate clerks, and in 1838 he was chief clerk, and recorded the memorable proceedings growing out of the "Buckshot War." Since then he has been clerk nearly all the time when the Democrats were not in power. A few years given to contracting made him decline the position. He has never been a defeated candidate in his party. He will now give place to "Uncle Jake Zeigler," the prince of good fellows and a univesal favorite. He, too, has clerked in the House in days of "Auld Lang Syne," and will return with his locks silvered and his eyes somewhat dimmed, but with his humor unabated. Others will be candidates, but "Uncle Jake" has a through ticket and his baggage checked. The smaller offices will be scrambled for in the usual style, and it matters little who wins.

Of course the committees will be turned topsy-turvy by the new order of things, and the Republicans will be subordinated, as the Democrats have been for the past twelve years; but it is too soon to venture on an assignment of the leading Democrats to these committees. Buckalew will, of course, have his choice of positions, and Davis, of Berks, and Randall, of Schuylkill, will have important chairmanships. Buckalew will likely be chairman of two special committees, one to frame appor tionments and another to report on a constitutional convention.

Some of the less discreet Republican managers, under the direction of the Cameron wing, have declared their purpose to defeat the Legislative and Congressional apportionments, and take the chances of a Republican Legislature next year; but the coming Legislature will not be under any such unscrupulous control in that or any other issue. The present legislative apportionment is a disgraceful gerrymander. Democratic counties are denied their just representation, and others are swamped by association with Republican counties. Montgomery is given but two members, while Chester, with less population, has three, and Chester, and Delaware are piled on to Montgomery to elect two Senators. Bedford and Fulton are overcome by Somerset in the election of members; Westmoreland is throttled by Indiana, and Washington by Beaver; Huntingdon was piled on Juniata and Mifflin, and Union and Snyder on to Lycoming, but the experiment has worked rather unsatisfactorily. The Democrats will present a perfectly fair bill. They will ask no advantage in arranging the districts, and there are enough fair Republicans to join them in an equitable bill rather than be guilty of the proposed revolutionary act of adjourning without passing the apportionment required by the Constitution. The counsels of desperate leaders, who have relied upon gerrymanders to enable them to defy the people, will be impotent this winter, and the Republican party will hereafter carry the Legislature when its popular vote entitles it to legislative supremacy, and when it fails to secure popular success it will be in the minority. Henceforth the Republican party can succeed only when it deserves success, and the reckless men who have estranged the people from the party, should appreciate the fact that they can no longer defy the popular will without inviting Democratic success.

ON the 4th of March next, at the close of the XLIst Congress, the terms of service of twenty-four Senators will expire, namely: ABBOTT of North Carolina, ANTHONY of Rhode Island, CATTELL of New Jersey, CRAGIN of New Hampshire, FOWLER of Tennessee, HAMILTON of Texas, HARRIS of Louisiana, HOWARD of Michigan, HOWELL of Iowa, JOHNSON of Virginia, MORRILL of Maine, MCDONALD of Arkansas, MCCREERY of Kentucky, REVELS negro of Mississippi, ROBERTSON of South Carolina, ROSS of Kansas, SAULSBURY of Delaware, THAYER of Nebraska, WARNER of Alabama, WINDOM of Minnesota, WILSON of Massachusetts, WILLEY of West Virginia, WILLIAMS of Oregon, and YATES of Illinois. Of these Messrs. ANTHONY, CRAGIN, ROBERTSON, and HAMILTON have been re-elected, and the following named new men have been elected from the States named: ALCORN of Mississippi, COOPER of Tennessee, GOLDTHWAITE of Alabama, KELLEY of Oregon, STEVENSON of Kentucky, WRIGHT of Iowa, and VANCE of North Carolina. Two of these, STEVENSON and VANCE, are doubtful of admission, on account of their record in the war.

ADVICES from the Indian Territory give some interesting facts relating to the Grand Indian Council in session at Okmulgee, in the Choctaw Nation. The Council first met, and adjourned for want of a quorum, on the 27th of September last, reassembling on the 6th inst. On the 12th, previous days having been spent in discussion, the Council, by a vote of 48 to 5, decided to organize a Confederated Government for the tribes residing in the Territory. The 53 delegates present represent about 45,000 persons. The Creeks, numbering 12,500, had no delegates. The Council includes delegates from the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Osages, Moskokees, Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Wyandotts, and Sacs and Foxes. Besides the 57,000 civilized Indians, there are about 9,000 nomads in the western portion of the Territory.

PRINCE HENRY of Luxembourg relies firmly on the justice of his ducal rights claim, the patriotism of his people and the truth and "loyalty of the signers of the Treaty of 1867" to shield him against Prussian aggression. The first named forces may be available, but if BISMARCK continues to press on, his Highness of Luxembourg should not rest too heavily on the latter, or he may find himself tripping on an early day toward Berlin or London after the fashion of the American General GADSEN, when he crossed the Mexican border, on announcing to the custom officials, "I have nothing in my trunk but my treaty."

DR. STILLMAN SPOONER, of Oneida, New York, a homeopathic surgeon, has been struck from the list of Examining Pension Surgeons by Commissioner H. VAN AERNAM, on the grounds "that all Examining Surgeons for the Bureau should belong to one school and adopt but one theory of medicine," and that he "did not belong to the school of medicine recognized by the Bureau." Dr. SPOONER protests, in a long letter to the Commissioner, against the insult thus offered the large and influential body of homeopathic practitioners in the United States.

An Admission.

The *Times* of N. Y. says :

We are not admirers of either Holder or Bullock. The Republican defeat in North Carolina was due in a great degree to the odium fastened upon the party by the high-handed doings of the Governor. In his eagerness to make sure of victory, he really rendered success impossible. The Republican Party suffered from his harsh and impolitic methods of promoting its interests. In like manner the party in Georgia may attribute not a few of its reverses to internal jealousies and dissensions; and these, again, are in good part due to Governor Bullock's unseemly and indiscreet attempts to manage the party with special reference to his own ends. Neither Holden nor Bullock, then, has justified the confidence reposed in him. Both have done more harm than good to the party that elected them.

PETITIONS are being circulated and numerously signed in the east for the reduction or entire removal of the existing duty on salt. Massachusetts, which is generally asking for protection, is strongly in favor of admitting salt free or at a nominal tariff, for the purpose of breaking up the monopoly of the Onondaga Company. Massachusetts does not manufacture salt, but wants it to cure fish. But is the sauce of the free trade goose the proper thing for the protection gander, when there is no salt in it?

A HARRISBURG special to the Philadelphia Radical *Post*, says:

The contest between the Democrats and Republicans for the control of the Legislature has become exceedingly bitter. It is now announced that the seats of Senators Deckert and Nagle are to be contested.

Bosh! If the Radicals want peace they can have it, but if they want a second buck-shot war, let them attempt to throw out our legally elected representatives and the Democracy will accommodate them. Let them be warned in time.

SOME Republican papers affect to scou the recent magnificent donations o TWEED and O'BRIEN, of New York, by charging that they have profited largely by contracts, and their generosity is therefore not to be esteemed or credited as genuine charity. If this were true, are they the only persons in this country who have made large fortunes by contracts during and since the war, in various ways. There are thousands of Republicans who have accumlated millions, but we have yet to hear of a single case similar to TWEED or O'BRIEN, Democrats. The Philadelphia *Post* a Radical journal is not willing to yield to the sneers of those who have ill-gotten gains, but will not give to the poor. It says:

The amount of suffering they will relieve cannot be estimated, and if for this vast good they receive the gratitude of the ignorant and wicked poor, they can easily bear the indignation and mockery of the virtuous rich.

Among the publicans and sinners, we suppose, Messrs. Tweed and O'Brien must be classed. But the bread they give will not be less sweet, the household fires they kindle will not be less warm, because they are Tammany politicians. There are many righteous and religious men who never did an immoral act in their lives, who out of their princely fortunes give their meagre hundreds and thousands, and are accounted charitable. This mean and easy benevolence is shamed by the grand generosity of these wicked New York politicians, and even if it be only restitution, "conscience-money," it is far better to encourage such useful gifts than to sneer at the givers.

THE VICTIMS OF BRITISH TYRANNY.

There was a meeting of the Tammany General Committee at Tammany Hall on Thursday night of last week to perfect arrangements for the reception, in a fitting manner, of the political prisoners who for several years have been confined in British dungeons, charged with he remarkable "crime" of desiring freedom for the land of their birth.

At the meeting Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN [delivered a brief but eloquent address in which he paid a beautiful and and fitting tribute to the Emerald Isle, which shut out from any close communication or affectual alliance with the powers of Europe, has been for ages in grasp of a more powerful nation in whose hands its career has been paralyzed.

There is not spot upon earth on which a more passionate love has been lavished. Age after age, generation after generation, men have been found to peril life, limb and property to rescue that little island from the grip of her enemy. Some of them have died, but among their own they rest, and the same land that gave birth has caught them to her breast. Others have been exiled, but their exile was not an honorable one, and the exiles will ever extend to this free land their thanks for the welcome they have received. Still others have been caught in the strong grasp of British law and imprisoned, in consequence of which many have died and many have gone mad in the agony of their imprisonment. England has decided to release the survivors on the condition of their forever quitting the soil of Great Britain, and they are on the sea on their way to this country, and in a few days they will land on our shores.

"They are," said the speaker, "poor and needy, and I know will meet with a grand welcome here. But they need a welcome of the hand as well as of th heart, and the hand which should welcome them is that of this organization, representing more than any other the true principles of democratic republican liberty.

At the conclusion of his eloquent appeal, Mr. O'GORMAN offered the following resolutions which were enthusiastically adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party, believing in the right of every people to self-government free from alien-control, never fails to sympathize with all men who devote themselves sincerely to the cause of their country's independence; and

WHEREAS, Certain Irishmen who have suffered painful imprisonment in various British prisons in punishment for their opposition to British dominion in Ireland, have been recently released and are expected soon to arrive in the City of New York; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Committee of the Tammany Society, pledged as it is to the cause of freedom all over the world, tenders to the Irish patriots a cordial welcome.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chairman, to consist of one member of the Tammany General Committee from each ward to take such steps as may be proper to give a fitting reception to these Irish patriots on their arrival in the City of New York.

The committees contemplated in the resolutions were appointed and more than twenty-one thousand dollars were taken up on the spot. The reception will be a grand ovation to those patriots who have suffered martyrdom because they loved freedom better than tyranny.

SUMNER AND THE "GAZETTE."

We advise the Honorable CHARLES SUMNER to read the *Gazette*, and reflect upon his political latter end. It has borne with him for some time, and now begins to exhibit the same disposition indulged in by the old gentleman, that good NOAH WEBSTER tells about, who having thrown grass at the boy up the apple tree, without any good results, resorted to the geological resources of the orchard to bring him down.

"CHAWLES," so far, has failed to profit by the gentle admonitions of our cotemporary to cease his depredations on the Presidential apple tree, and he cannot expect other than severe treatment, and a shower of "dornicks" hereafter, if he continues his carryings on.

"Mr. SUMNER," says our cotemporary in his last issue, "proposes to frighten the President and the Senate." We hardly see how Mr. SUMNER would have the heart to do such a thing. It is an offence that ought to rank with burglary at least. The *Gazette* tells us that the way Mr. SUMNER proposes to scare GRANT and the Senate is by "calling on the President for all the correspondence relating to Mr. MOTLEY's recall, and if that body does not pass the resolution, or if the President refuses to furnish the information because he thinks it incompatible with the public service, he shall request a copy of Mr. MOTLEY, and give it to the press."

Then adds our cotemporary, assuming high moral grounds, "a threat of this character is simply indecent." Now, it is very wrong for Mr. SUMNER, or any other high-toned Radical to indulge in "indecent" threats against the President and the Senate. The indecency of the threat does not appear upon the surface, but it no doubt exists somewhere. By some hook or crook, whenever the veil is raised from any of the measures of the administration and the inside workings are brought to light, the whole thing is found to be extremely nauseating, and like rotten eggs, exceedingly "odorous," hence it is easy to perceive wherein it is "indecent" for the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations to call for the correspondence between our own Government and that of a foreign one, upon a matter of great national moment. The people certainly have no right to know what passed between President; GRANT and Minister MOTLEY and the British Government in relation to the Alabama Claims and the Minister's summary decapitation; and for Mr. SUMNER to demand that the whole matter be laid before the public, is so glaringly "indecent," as to demand his expulsion from the Senate, as it implies the opening of the Radical sepulchre and the exhibition of all manner of unclean things and nameless defilements.

Our cotemporary would fain look upon Mr. SUMNER as a great and good man, that can neither be frightened nor flattered but proclaims with emphasis that "if he intends to come down from his high estate and from his fortunes to the destinies of any one man, even to the attempted destruction of the Republican party, we are satisfied that the American people will neither sustain nor support him in his efforts. His threat is exceedingly cheap, and were it not for his late exhibitions of almost childish temper, we would at once reject the rumor of his having made it, as being too little for so great a man." We trust that "CHAWLES" will digest this hint and act accordingly, least the "single handed and alone," nip him in the bud like an untimely frost. He is old enough to cease his exhibitions of "childish temper," and moving in respectable circles, he ought not to indulge in "indecent threats," especially against and in the presence of the party of great moral ideas.

Senator Thurman.

We cannot forbear to express our great admiration of Senator Thurman, of Ohio. A Chesterfield in his Senatorial manners, a Marshall in his accurate knowledge of the science of the law, and thoroughly informed upon every subject he attempts to discuss, he is an honor to his adopted State, and one of whom Virginia should be proud to boast as among her most distinguished sons. No one who does not read the official report of the debates in the United States Senate can form any correct idea as to the position he holds in that body as a statesman and as a gentleman. He seems to be as popular with the Radicals as with the Democrats, though he is almost uniformly spoken of as the able leader of the latter. It is, however, in discussing constitutional or legal questions that he displays his greatest skill. So long as he shall continue to be a member of that body, and to be as industrious as he has hitherto been, Senators can never plead ignorance as to the character or tendency of any measure as an excuse for a wrong vote. Would that all the Senators were such as he.—*Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, 26th.*

THE UPPER CRUST.

"Oh! What a goodly outside falsehood hath."
[Shakespeare.

The woman who makes the contemptible blunder
In getting up pies,
To shorten the upper crust more than the under,
Is very unwise;
Not only penurious, meager and mean,
But called in the papers "decidedly green."

But look through this world, and you'll find that the upper
Are ever more short,
More testy in temper, more tinted at supper,
More brief in retort—
Besides in their relish for splendor and dash,
They often get short of health, credit and cash.

And man of deception is ever a lover,
Wherever he's found,
And life is a book in fine showy cover,
Most splendidly bound—
Each leaf has an edging of gold, but within
It is dark with inscriptions of folly and sin.

If strangers you meet at the wedding or party,
Bestow not your trust,
Your confidence, frank, unsuspecting and hearty,
On short upper crust—
Or you'll learn that not pastry alone hath the sin
Of an outside much better than what is within.

You will find the same spirit pervading all classes,
The high and the mean—
Like a rich satin cloak it envelops the masses,
Over ragged *moreen*—
As a spotless false bosom may horrors inclose,
And gaiter boots laced o'er detestable hose.

There is counterfeit breeding in full circulation,
More brilliant than gold—
There is counterfeit talent and false reputation,
Most fair to behold;
And counterfeit wealth, and its glittering dust,
All showy without, like the rich upper crust.

But give me a friend that is frank for a wonder,
And trusty though rough—
Whose upper crust proves very much like the under,
And neither are tough;
Let us win what we can of the graces of art,
But pledge for them never the truth of the heart.

TO THE DYING YEAR.

Thou desolate and dying year!
Emblem of transitory man,
Whose wearisome and wild career
Like thine, is bounded to a span:
It seems but as a little day
Since nature smiled upon thy birth,
And spring came forth in fair array,
To dance upon the joyous earth.

Sad alteration—now how lone—
How verdureless is nature's breast,
Where rain makes his empire known,
In Autumn's yellow verdure drest;
The spring's lofty bird whose carrol sweet
Broke on the breath of early day—
The Summer flowers she loved to greet—
The bird—the flowers, oh where are they?

Thou desolate and dying year!
Yet lovely in thy lifelessness,
As beauty stretched upon the bier,
In death's clay cold and dark caress;
There's loveliness in thy decay,
Which breathes which lingers round thee still,
Like memory's mild and cheering ray
Beaming upon the night of ill.

Yet—yet, the radiance is not gone
Which shed the richness o'er the scene,
Which smiled upon the golden dawn
When skies were brilliant and serene—
Oh! still a melancholy haze
Gleams upon nature's aspect fair,
To charm the eye a little while
Ere ruin spreads his mantle there.

Thou desolate and dying year!
Since Time first doomed thee to the funeral wreath,
How often love has shed the tear
And knelt beside the bed of death;
How many hearts that lightly sprung
When Joy was blooming but to die,
Their finest chords by death unstrung,
Have yielded life's expiring sigh.

And pillowed low beneath the clay,
Have ceased to melt—to breathe—to burn—
The proud—the gentle, and the gay
Gathered into the mouldering urn—
While heavily flowed the frequent tear
For love bereft—affection fled—
For all that were our blessing here,
The loved—the lost—the sainted dead!

Thou desolate and dying year!
The musing spirit finds in thee
Lessons impressive and severe
Of deep and stern morality—
Thou teachest how the germ of youth
While blossoms in being's dawning day
Planted in dust—reared by its birth—
Withers like thee in dark decay.

Promise of youth, fair as the form
Of Heaven's benign and golden bow,
Thy smiling arch begirds the storm,
And sheds a light on every woe.
Hope wakes for thee, and to her tongue,
A tone of melody is given,
As if her magic voice were strung
With the empyreal fire of Heaven.

And love which never can expire,
Whose origin is from on high,
Throws on thy shore a ray of fire
From the pure fountain of the sky—
That ray which glows and brightens still
Unchanged, eternal and divine—
Where seraphs own its holy thrill
And bow before its gleaming shrine.

Thou desolate and dying year!
Prophetic of our final fall,
Thy buds are gone—thy leaves are sere—
Thy beauties shrouded in the pall,
And all the garniture that shed
A grace and verdure on thy prime,
Hath like a morning vision fled
Unto the expanded grave of Time.

Time! Time! in thy triumphal flight
How all life's phantoms fleet away,
The meteors of a night—
Fame's meteor beam, and fancy's ray;
They fade—and on thy heaving tide,
Rolling its stormy waves afar,
Are born the wrecks of human pride
The broken wrecks of fortunes war—

There in disorder dark and wild,
Are seen the fabrics once so high,
Which mortal vanity had piled
As emblems of Eternity;
And deemed the stately piles whose forms
Frowned in their nodding outline,
Would stand unshaken by the storms
That gathered round the brow of Time.

Thou desolate and dying year!
Earth's brightest pleasures fade like thine;
Like evening shadows disappear
And leave the night to reign.
The stream of life that used to pour
Its fresh and sparkling waters on,
While fate stood watching on the shore
And numbered all the moments gone—

Where hath the morning splendor flown
Which danced upon the crystal stream?
Where are the joys to childhood known,
When life was an enchanted dream;
Enveloped in the starless night
Which deeply flowed the current on—
Enrolled upon that trackless flight
Where the dark wing of Time hath sped.

O thus has life its even tide
Of sorrow, loneliness and grief—
And thus divested of its pride
It withers like the yellow leaf;
Oh such is life's autumnal bower
When plundered of its summer bloom,
And such is life's autumnal hour
Which heralds man unto the tomb.

A Terrible Picture—Sickness and Insanity in Paris.

This item, taken from a balloon letter sent by "Spiridu" to the Boston *Gazette*, shows how the siege is affecting Paris:

The mortality has risen to two thousand per week, of which small pox is responsible for nearly five hundred. Young children and old people die in numbers, like forest leaves in October. Dysentery, typhus fever and branchitis are extremely fatal. Nine hundred people had in Paris alone gone crazy by the first of November, in consequence of the harrassing hours in which we live. Since then the numbers have continued to increase, until the mad houses have begun to overflow into the prisons. It is said to be still worse in the provinces, where the peasants see the savings of a lifetime destroyed in an hour. Strange to say, the blows fall heavier on the young than on the old. The former are on life's threshold. They have put the savings of their earlier years into a rented farm; the family has contributed to set him up; this one has lent money; that one has lent a cow, sheep, hog and horse; another has contributed furniture; others have contributed agricultural implements. In instances innumerable, cattle have been driven to the invader's shambles, and all the rest of the property is reduced to ashes or to splinters, good only for firewood. In debt—the sources of further supplies dried up—without a cent—these young men find themselves doomed to toil till life's meridian before they again find themselves where they were three months since!

THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

A Call for the People to the Rescue—The Community Denounced as a "Nest of Licentious Hypocrites."

[From the Mohawk Valley Democrat, Dec. 24.]

The Onedia community has stirred up a hornet's nest in the late attempt of a former member of that free-love institution to break up the family of a Prof. Royce, of Lafayette, Ind. The papers and people of Madison county seem to be awaking to the disgrace of allowing such a nest of free-lovers to cohabit, without let or hindance, in the very heart of the county. The Canastota Herald sounds the key note and strongly intimates that mob law, or, to quote its own words, "the people to the rescue," will be the next antidote applied to rid the county of this lasting disgrace. The Canastota paper shows the sentiments, doubtless, of a large majority of the people of the county, and yet there are other and better ways of bringing these free-lovers to justice. The Herald says: There have been sufficient exposures heretofore to compel the law to take these "propagators" by the throat, and either strangle or else put them behind the bars of a prison. No one knows the amount of villiny enacted by this nest of hypocrites. No one for a moment can believe one-half the secret history of this den of licentious people; yet by degrees, sufficient has leaked out to appal the bravest. The place has become noted all over the country, in fact throughout the world, as a nest too vile for the vilest, and as a last resort for those to whom society has closed the door. Under the cloak of religion they do their helish work, and with their saintly air and slippery tongues they entice the unwary to destruction.

One thing is certain, and that is that the people of Madison county gain nothing by allowing this den of prostitution to remain in their midst. The leaders of the community have lately cast off their cloak and boldly proclaimed their cause—they no longer fear the law, but stamp upon and defy it. They feel themselves strong, and think that on account of their wealth and industry the people of Madison county will overlook their faults, their propagation doctrine, and leave them alone to their glory and shame. Though they have outraged the feelings of every man, woman, and child in our county, still they believe that money is the god, and while that is on their side no interference will take place. They may be right, but if they are we are sadly mistaken in the people of Madison. If they are right, then down with the churches, the schools, the colleges, the bible—in fact every good and noble thing; and instead of a christian people, let Madison county be the hell of the universe, with "Elder" Noyes as the "chief devil" and "Sister" Noyes as the "chief cook and bottle-washer."

The time has now come for either might or right to triumph; either the law or the community to be master. Which shall it be, the outraged law, or a nest of harlots and their imps? It is for us to decide, and the quicker the better.

We call upon the grand jury to investigate this matter. Do this or else close up your labors and go home with the opinion that grand juries are a humbug, made not only to oppress the poor, the forsaken, and not to bring such respectable people as "Elder" Noyes and his unclean rabble to justice. Let an indictment be made against them and place them at the bar of justice—that justice which time after time they have mocked and outraged—and see if there is any virtue left, and whether law is made to be violated either by the rich or poor, let it be a powerful community or the poor man who steals his bread to stave off starvation. Give us a trial; an outraged people will endorse it.

The Monkey's Hatred of Celestials.

In their mental powers or intelligence, monkeys are thought inferior to the dog, the elephant and the horse, although natural facility of imitating human action has obtained for them the credit of approaching nearly to human comprehension. In corroboration of the imitative ability of the animal, we can cite an amusing instance of his antipathy to the Chinese race, which occurred in the northern part of the city. A respectable and well-known citizen has long been the possessor of a monkey—an incessantly active fellow overflowing with mischief.

Tolerating the monkey in remembrance of a friend who captured him, rather than for any personal regard, the gentleman has allowed the animal the largest liberty compatible with domestication. Hence Jack has learned many of the barbarisms of civilization peculiar to the unimproved class of Caucasians. Among other traits he has manifested an intense hatred of Celestials, and availed himself of every opportunity to swing to and fro on their queues.

Yesterday morning one of the inmates of a Chinese wash-house, adjacent to Jack's domicil, amused himself by punching the animal with a long stick, and appeared highly delighted at Jack's rage. Other Celestials came out of the house and gathered near the fence to enjoy the sport.

Judging from the babel of tongues and shouts of approbation, they voted it capital fun—this stirring up a monkey. Jack was confined to a little house by a small chain, and his tormentors counted upon his inability to reach them. Under ordinary circumstances their calculations would have been correct, but the inducements proffered for him to break the chain proved irresistable. With a quick spring he snapped the chain; then dashed over the fence with an almost human cry, and attacked, not the Celestials, but their clothes-line. Linens, laces, 'kerchiefs, anything he seized, was quickly rent in twain. The Chinamen, in obedience to the law of self-preservation, ran into the house at first, but finally rallied in force and drove Jack away.

In response to the interrogation of the owner of Jack as to how they liked the monkey, one of the Celestials replied, with a dubious shake of the head, "Him too muchee sabee!"—San Francisco Bulletin.

Sad Death of a Young Bride.

Mrs. Maggie B. Corcoran, wife of Mr. James Corcoran, who was only married on the 7th instant, in Lexington, Ky., died in Washington, on Tuesday, of typhoid fever, aged twenty-one years. The Washington Star says:

Mrs. Corcoran was well known in Washington society and fashionable circles generally, being the daughter of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, and was married, as above stated, to Mr. James Corcoran, nephew of W. W. Corcoran, Esq., of this city, on the 7th instant. The marriage was attended with great ceremony, and the bridal pair reached this city on Thursday, the 15th instant, when symptoms of typhoid fever, noticed by some of her friends before her marriage, developed to such an extent that she was soon taken down with the disease, which has terminated fatally. The body is laid out in her bridal dress, and will be removed on Thursday morning next to the residence of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, opposite Lafayette Square, from which the funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock. The remains will be placed in the chapel at Oak Hill Cemetery for the present, previous to future interment in Mr. Corcoran's family lot.

THE MOUNT CENIS TUNNEL.

The Great Work at Length Completed—History of the Project from the Beginning—The Route and Why It Was Chosen—Method of Operating.

A cable dispatch from Susase announcess that the Alps were pierced through on Monday, and that the workmen from both ends of the Mount Cenis tunnel joined in congratulations upon the completion of the great work.

HISTORY OF THE WORK.

The "eternal" barrier between France and Italy has at last been overcome, and at this moment the workman who for thirteen years, have been working toward each other in the bowels of the Alps have doubtless met, and with such familiarty as their deverse languages will permit, congratulated each other on the completion of their more than herculean labor.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

The Alps have been crossed even with great armies since the days of Hannibal, but the undertaking has been one of no little toil and some danger. In 1805 the first Napoleon constructed a road through the pass of Mount Cenis, which was at a moderate elevation of some 5,400 feet above the level of the adjacent country. This was thirty miles long and eighteen feet wide, and was built at a cost of 7,000,000 francs. It served for many as the only highway between France and Italy, but within the last five years a railway has been built over the ridge, upon which a steam engine of peculiar construction slowly drags a single car. The idea of piercing the mountain, and gliding from one country to the other in a few minute's time, was first broached about twenty years ago, and, as a matter of course, was ridiculed by that large class of persons whose conception of what can be done is formed entirely in accordance with what they know has been done. All manner of difficulties and obstacles were suggested, and declared to be insuperable, but the projectors believed they could be overcome. The governments of France and Italy were applied to to lend their assistance for the accomplishment of this stupendous undertaking. The feasibility of the work was argued at length before the legislative bodies of both these nations, and the result was finally a contract for the work.

THE ROUTE.

The route chosen was, of course, the shortest possible line through the vast mountain range, as the altitude of the peaks or the general ridge made no difference with the work. The old plan of sinking shafts from the top at intervals, and working from one to another, was pronounced impracticable from the start, and a continuous bearing from either end was determined upon as the only method of proceeding, the workmen being supplied with light and air as they retreated from the cheerful light of day and the wholesome atmosphere of the outer world. The place was found about fifteen miles from the old Mont Cenis road, where a tunnel of 12,220 metres or a little less than eight miles in length, would pierce the mountain range and connect the town of Fourneaux, near Modane, in the valley of the Arc, in Savoy, with Bardoneche, in the valley of the Dorariperia, in Italy, by a railroad over which a train of cars of any desired length could run in a very few minutes. Between these two termini the tunnel passes under three mountains of considerable height even for Alpine peaks, known as the Col Fregus, the Grand Vallon and the Col de la Kone ranged in the order in which they are here, named as we pass from France to Italy. The central summit is over 11,000 feet above the sea level, and by the old method sinking shafts it would have required more time and labor to bore one of these than has been taken for the entire work.

BEGINNING OF THE WORK.

The work was begun in 1857. At first the ordinary hand-drill was used to pierce the rock, and the solid masses were blasted out with powder. This method of operation, which was kept up on the Italian side until 1861, and on the French side until 1863, would have required upward of fifty years for the completion of the work. Accordingly it behooved the projectors to bethink them of some more expeditious method of proceeding. The use of steam was out of the question, and the attention of the Italian engineers was therefore turned to a device for using compressed air as the motive power. This matter presented no very great difficulty in its general principles, but a great deal of experimenting was necessary before it could be put into successful practice.

THE MACHINERY USED.

A machine was finally invented and put into operation which could stand outside by one of the streams that came down from the mountains, and with its aid force the air through long tubes to the drilling apparatus. This latter is a machine which works in a galley nine feet square, and carries a large number of perforators, each of which bores a seperate hole in the rock. By the compressing machine the air is forced into a reservoir, and thence it passes through flexible pipes to the cylinders containing the drills of the perforating machines. By the opening of a valve each drill is forced against the face of the rock with a force of about 200 pounds, turned slightly, and withdrawn. Two hundred of these blows are given every minute with each drill, and when holes of the required depth have been bored, the air is turned off, and the machine withdrawn a short distance. The holes are bored in such a way as to converge slightly towards each other, so that every blast will bring down a considerable mass of rock. At first, powder was used in the blasting, but there were many obvious objections to this. As soon as any considerable progress had been made, and subsequently, gun cotton was tried. This was afterward displaced by the use of nitro glycerine. The rate of progress has varied of course with the hardness of the rock, and has been from one and a half to three feet per day. Among the incidental appliances used by the workmen, are a gas house, minature water works, and machinery for supplying their own lungs with air as well as those of the preforating machinery. Thus the three essentials of comfortable life—light, air and water, are received from the outer world by machinery.

SIZE OF THE BORE.

The tunnel is in the form of a segment of a cylinder, the bottom being level for the road-bed of the proposed railway. The height of the arch is 24 feet 7 inches the width of the tunnel at the base 25 feet 3½ inches, and the width in the broadest past 26 feet 2¾ inches. As fast as the rock is blasted out it is removed, and a party of masons follow close behind the busy machinery to complete the masonry. The work has gone on in this way day and night for more than a dozen years, and at last the two gangs of workman have met—so we are told by the telegraph—far beneath the summit of the Grand Vallon. The progress has been a little more rapid on the French than on the Italian side, the average being 56 80 metres on the former to 53 20 on the latter.

THE COMPLETION.

The completion of the tunnel itself has been achieved three or four months sooner than was anticipated a year ago, April, 1871, being the earliest date assigned for that consummation. It will require about six months more to complete the railroad which is to thread the tunnel and make a journey from France to Italy as easy as that across the German border.

The Small Birds.

The little painted songsters follow man, and attend upon him. It is their mission to clear his ground and trees of insects which would otherwise destroy his fruit and grain. What would the country be with out birds? Their innocent notes gladden the ear, and their beautiful forms and plumage delight the eye. A pair of robins have been known to consume 2,000 caterpillars in one week; and what an amount of service to that farm was that one week's work! The farmer that shoots the small birds that confidingly surround his dwelling, errs both in judgement and benevolence. What if the songsters take tithe of the ripened produce of field and garden, it is nothing but their due. They present their bills some months after the labor is performed, and they are entitled to their living.

The Double Babe.

The Mount Gilead Register has this about the Ohio double babe: "The double headed, triple limbed, quadruple armed babe is prospering finely, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Learned physicians and surgeons who have visited this wonderful freak of nature claim that it will eventually walk, and that its prospects for living are as favorable as any child of the same age. We had the pleasure of seeing this child (or these children) on Tuesday of last week. The features of one are more than ordinarily handsome, the other ordinarily good looking, and both are very intelligent. When we entered the house one end of it (the child) was crying lustily, and the limb belonging to it was kicking around quite lively, while the other end was sleeping soundly. In a short time both ends were sleeping, and in a few moments later both ends were awake."

A Woman's Struggle with a Deer.

The Keokuk Constitution tells of a curious struggle between a woman and a deer, near Summittsville, Iowa. Mr. Will Collins, who resides near that place, started up a wild buck, and, in the chase, the frightened deer leaped over the fence into Mr. Collins' yard. It was immediately attacked by a bull-dog, and detained till the hounds came up, which also engaged in the struggle. Mrs. Collins, who was the only person present at the time, took up the gun to shoot the buck, but, fearing she would kill one of the dogs, laid the weapon aside, and seizing an ax, went to the assistance of the canines. As she was aiming a blow at the enraged deer, it sprang at her, knocking her down, and commenced stamping her in the breast. The dogs seized the buck and dragged it away from Mrs. Collins, but not until she was severely injured by its hoofs. Nothing daunted, Mrs. C. renewed her attack upon the infuriated animal with the ax, but was again knocked down by it, and stamped more severely than before. The dogs once more went to her rescue, and succeeded in getting the animal away from her. Mrs. Collins repeated her assault on the buck, and this time succeeded in dispatching him. The lady was seriously, but not dangerously, injured.

VARIETIES.

—In Detroit fashionable young men ware ear-rings.

—The prospect for a large ice crop this winter is very good. Prices ought to be down next summer.

—The Chinese relieve neuralgia and gout by applying oil of peppermint over the part affected, with a camel's hair pencil.

—Mrs. Esther Morris, justice of the peace, in Iowa, has temporarily retired from the bench to nurse her baby.

—A "shoemaker" writes that he is not only willing to give woman her rights, but her "rights and lefts." This is his last joke.

—"Husband, I wish you would buy me some feathers." "Indeed, dear wife, you look better without them." "O no, sir. You always call me your little bird, and how does a bird look without feathers?"

—Essex, Mass., has the champion *pater familias*. He refused to have the pegs of a new pair of shoes he was buying for his boy rasped off, because in that case the boy would run all over town and the shoes wouldn't last him three weeks.

—A New Orleans Judge fined a drunken man fifteen dollars for assaulting a little newsboy the other day, and gave the boy ten dollars for his share. Since then all the newsboys in town are getting assaulted.

—A wise young man once thus advised an indiscreetly love-lorn friend: "Say what you choose, but don't write love letters. You can get out of anything you say, but, if they have the papers on you, it is all up with you."

—It will be remembered that the Ex-Empress Eugenie's retreat from France was made in the yacht of Sir John Montague Burgoyne. His wife has lately received from the ex-imperial passenger a handsome locket, in which her portrait is to be enclosed.

—Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored statuary, has received an order from the Union League to "sculp" an effigy of John Brown as a companion piece to the late lamented statue in the New York Union square.

—The remains of Geroge Peabody were removed a week ago from the tomb in which they were deposited in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., to a vault in the family lot in the same cemetery with those of his parents and sisters.

—An Indiana man was sent to the penitentiary about a year ago, and his wife got a decree of divorce, for which she owed the costs. On Friday, the husband made his appearance saw his ex-wife, made up with her, and went to get a marriage license. He couldn't get it until he paid the costs of the old divorce.

—During a marriage ceremony in a church in Indianapolis, one evening last week, the gas suddenly went out, leaving all the interested persons standing in dismal darkness. Candles were procured, and the ceremony was completed amid the whispered croakings of a few spectators, who predicted all sorts of direful evils to follow the bad omen.

—Ex-President Andrew Johnson complains that during the late war, nearly all his books and papers, were carried off and even his tailor's shears, that he prized highly from having used them so long. He says that since the war many of his books have been returned, but those shears and his sign, "A. Johnson, Tailor," have never turned up.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, January 7, 1871.

THE report is current in newspaper circles that DONN PIATT and GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND have purchased a Washington Sunday paper, which they propose to run on the plan of DONN's old Mac-a-Cheek *Press*. As that institution run all over Ohio, we may indulge in the hope that the new enterprise will visit the Smoky City in its travels.

THE Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee recently rendered an important decision touching the *status* of the Southern Banks, in the case of the Merchants' and Planters' Bank of Memphis, and which applies to all other Banks similarly situated. The decision in effect is that although the bills (recovery upon which was sought) were issued during the war, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion and were actually so used, and consequently illegal, they are, still, in the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser for value, without notice, so far legal as to entitle him to recover thereon, not only the price paid for them but the full face value. Several million dollars are effected by the decision.

THE MESSAGE.

We present to our readers this morning, a synopsis of Governor GEARY'S Message, after eliminating therefrom some five or six columns of useless verbiage. The document, at best, is but a prosy affair, and if published as a whole would not pay for the space that it would occupy.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

We publish in another column an editorial from the Carlisle *Volunteer* introducing the name of DANIEL H. NEIMAN, Esq., editor of the Easton *Sentinel*, as a candidate for Auditor General, before the next Democratic State Convention. In the whole range of our acquaintance of men fitted for the place, DANIEL stands among the highest. We second the proposition of the *Volunteer* cordially, and will promote his claims by all honorable means.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S MESSAGE.

The message of Governor GEARY delivered yesterday before the Legislature at Harrisburg, does not contain anything specially new or startling, and can only be considered noteworthy inasmuch as it contains a large bid for the Presidency and a fling at President GRANT. Governor GEARY is not so blind that he does not know how and when to trim his sails. His speech in Birmingham less than a year ago, in which he tried to get upon the Democratic platform in relation to the importation of Chinese Coolies, is followed up by a denunciation of armed interference with the ballot, a practice in which President GRANT has persisted until all hopes are lost of his election to the Presidency in 1872. He regards the employment of United States troops at State elections "as an interference with the sovereign rights of the States, which was not contemplated by the founders of the general government, and if persisted in must lead to results disastrous to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character and so injurious in its tendencies as to merit prompt consideration and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly, but by Congress."

He then cites the case of the Colonies who raised their voices against British tyranny in doing precisely the same things that are carried out by GRANT'S administration. How very much like the utterances of the "rebel Democracy," as our Radical cotemporaries would say, does all this sound. The "sovereign rights of the States," is a grave political heresy in the opinion of the Radical leaders, and sounds suspicious when coming from a "loyal" Governor.

Not content with denouncing President GRANT for exercising undue and uncalled for military authority at State elections, he charges him with over stepping the bounds of the written law in the premises. Speaking of the act of May 21st, 1870, under which President GRANT professed to act, the Governor says:

> But it must be a forced construction of this law that will justify the presence of armed national forces at our places of election when no necessity exists therefor, and where their presence is calculated to provoke collision. With a good president the exercise of the power referred to might have no injurious results; but in the hands of a bad man, governed by personal ambition, it might prove exceedingly calamitous. Unconsciously, a good president might be induced to employ it wrongfully. A bad one would be almost certain to use it for his own advancement. Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe, antagonistic to the principles that should govern our Republican institutions.

The law itself he is careful not to commend, and the enormity of GRANT'S offense against the rights of the States, and the dangerous and evil results to which it will inevitably lead, he is particularly careful not to conceal. But Governor GEARY is entitled to no particular credit for the grounds that he takes in this matter. Democratic statesmen have always maintained this ground, and for Governor GEARY to assume it now that the political reaction has set in, is open to suspicion.

Concerning the employment of United States forces at the election in Philadelphia in October last, the Governor announces that it was done without the consent, or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State, and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens, and, as far as can be ascertained, without existing necessity.

Following the subject up he declares that "from a conscientious conviction of its importance, I have called your attention to this subject. A neglect to have done so might have been construed as an endorsement of a measure that meets my unqualified disapproval. The civil authorities of Pennsylvania have always been and are still competent to protect its citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise, and the proper and only time for the United States military forces to intervene will be when the power of the Commonwealth is exhausted, and their aid required."

But why did Governor GEARY put off this delivery until this late day? Why did he permit the soil of Pennsylvania to be invaded, and the dignity and sovereignty of the State to be insulted by the armed forces of a would-be military dictator, without raising his voice against the outrage at the time? He was the Chief Magistrate of the State, and the people had entrusted him with the dignity and sovereignty of the Commonwealth, and it was his sworn duty to see them maintained inviolate, ot at least have used every means in his power to prevent it at the time. But he failed or neglected to do so at the proper moment, and his denunciation of the usurpation and national crime now, is deprived of nearly all its force, and is only valuable so far as it shows that the leaders of the Radical party are divided in their support of GRANT'S attempted despotism.

Why did not Governor GEARY anticipate the noble and patriotic action of Governor HOFFMAN of New York, and issue his proclamation declaring that the State of Pennsylvania would not permit her sovereignty to be invaded by the hirelings of a military President, who would hesitate at nothing, even to the complete overthrow of our institutions, to perpetuate his power, and cater to the appetites and lusts of the pigmies and demagogues by whom he is surrounded. GEARY lost every advantage that might accrue from a denunciation of the President's usurpations by withholding them to this late day.

THE NEW TARIFF AND THE COMMERCE OF 1870.

On Tuesday, the second instant, the new Tariff law went into operation, by the provisions of which the duty heretofore imposed was removed from a large number or articles, exclusively the production of foreign countries, while it was reduced materially on others nearly of the same class.

In the city of New York it was the occasion yesterday of considerable confusion at the Custom House, in the withdrawal of goods, which have been permitted to remain in the Bonded Warehouse, with a view to securing the advantages that might arise under the new Tariff laws.

During the early part of December last, large quantities of goods were sold for delivery on the 1st instant, which were probably sold and re-sold to several other parties, all of whom were anxious to get the goods upon the retail market, hence arose the confusion, and it will probably take the entire week to get matters smoothed out properly.

The figures for the last ten years, show conclusively that the trade in foreign dry goods at the port of New York has not kept up to its progress in other branches of importation. As, for instance, in 1860 New York imported one hundred and four million dollars worth of dry goods and one hundred and twenty-five millions of other classes of merchandise. In 1863 the account stood sixty-seven millions in dry goods and one hundred millions of other classes; in 1867, eighty-six millions of dry goods and one hundred and sixty-three millions of other merchandise, and in 1870 one hundred and eight millions of the former and one hundred and ninety-six millions of the latter class. The per centage of dry goods to the total of imports has stood as follows: 1860, 44 per cent., 1863, 36½ per cent., 1867, 34½ per cent. and in 1870, 35½ per cent.

Thus we find a steady decline in the proportion of imports of dry goods during the decade just closed. The heaviest decline in any one year in the dry goods importation was during the first year of the war, 1861, when they fell off more than sixty million of dollars or from one hundred and four to forty-three millions, since then they have been gradually increasing at the average rate of seven million dollars annually until in 1870 they reached one hundred and eight millions, or four millions greater than in 1866.

The reasons in explanation may be given as follows:

1. The war had the effect of compelling the people to economy and cutting off of all useless purchases.

2. The high duties and the heavy premium on gold augmenting the prices of dry goods.

3. The larger proportion of manufacturer domestic goods, under the operation of the two previous conditions in combination.

The following table shows the amounts of dry goods imported and entered at New York during the last ten years, viz:

1860	$103,927,100	1866	$126,222,855
1861	43,636,689	1867	86,163,643
1862	56,121,227	1868	80,946,594
1863	67,274,547	1969	94,726,417
1864	71,589,752	1870	108,053,016
1865	91,995,138		

These figures show that the receipts in 1870 were thirteen millions and a half in excess of those in 1869, of which increase eleven millions and more occurred during the last six months of the year just closed, which as we have already noted in the columns of THE POST is to be attributed to the Franco-Prussian war which created the necessity of a foreign market for French fabrics already manufactured at the commencement of hostilities. There was a slight falling off in general merchandize receipts in consequence of the war, which continued until the close of the year. The increase of imports of the different fabrics have been, in woollen goods three millions five hundred thousand dollars; cotton, three millions one hundred thousand; silks, four millions six hundred thousand, and miscellaneous dry goods two millions of dollars.

The irregularities in warehousing imports, attendant upon the increased bulk of Continental imports were by no means as great as might have been expected. It is a singular fact that eight hundred thousand dollars less in dry goods went into the warehouses in 1870 than in 1869, while during the same period two millions two hundred thousand more were withdrawn than during the previous year. When we add to this the increase of fourteen millions more direct imports in 1870 than in 1869, we find seventeen millions more marketed during the latter than during the former year.

The annexed table shows the amount of dry goods that were entered at the port of New York during the last four years for consumption, entered for warehousing, and withdrawn from ware houses, respectively:

	E. F. C.	E. F. W.	W. F. W.
1867	$83,868,545	$82,458,668	$38,637,430
1868	96,311,908	24,394,568	25,903,722
1869	85,666,202	29,690,185	26,679,368
1870	79,204,305	28,850,901	28,801,886

This showing may be regarded as containing decidedly good indications for the future of our foreign trade.

THE Atlanta, Georgia, correspondent of the *Tribune* elaborates a very neat scheme, by which it is proposed to overthrow the election in that State. He goes on to say that the Legislature elected will be largely Democratic, but this Legislature does not, according to Republican opinion in that State, elect United States Senators, that question having already been decided by the last Legislature. The new Legislature does not meet until November next. Republicans there are not ready to believe that Congress will refuse the admission of their Senator, whose term commences on the 4th of March next. Should Congress admit the Senator elected by the last Legislature, thus ending the vexed question, it would give the Republican party a strong foothold at least in Georgia, on which to rally from the late defeat. To fully appreciate the beauties of this scheme it must be recollected that the Radical majority in the Senate have already declared that the Senators heretofore elected were not entitled to seats in that body. The State has now been reconstructed three or four times, and the late election was held on a different day from that provided by the State Constitution, under a law framed specially by Attorney General AKERMAN with a view to his own election to the Senate. But with all the disadvantages under which the Democrats were placed, they came out victorious. But witness the sudden change. The Senate will now in all probability admit the Radicals to seats, to which they lately decided they were not entitled, simply because the Georgia election went Democratic. A party of great moral ideas, truly!

GREELEY'S GRIEF.

It matters little what the topic is the brave philosopher treats of, he is pretty sure to touch upon what he knows about farming, or the advantages of learning trades. He is generally more sane upon this than any other topic, and we like to reproduce his views. The following concludes one of his meditations upon the departed year:

> To offset these elements of progress, we must consider that our people are too widely inclined to shun the quiet ways of productive labor and try to live and thrive in the crooked paths of speculation and needless traffic. We have deplorably few boys learning trades, with ten times too many anxious to "get into business"—that is, to devise some scheme whereby they may live without work. Of the journeymen mechanics now at work in this city, we judge that two-thirds were born in Europe; and the disparity is steadily augmenting. One million families are trying to live by selling liquors, tobacco, candy, &c., &c., in our cities, who could be spared therefrom without the least public detriment; and if these were transferred to the soil, and set to growing grain, meat, wool, &c., or employed in smelting the metals and weaving the fabrics for which we are still running into debt to Europe, our country would increase its wealth at least twice as fast as now, and there would be far less complaint of "dull trade" and "hard times." We do not mean to let them alone until we shall have driven a good many of these detrimentals into migrating to some "aching void," where they will be useful to their country by wrestling with the soil for an honest independence.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE,

Delivered Before the Pennsylvania Legislature January 4, 1871.

An All-wise Providence has permitted you to assemble under circumstances demanding profound gratitude to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe. Our acknowledgements are first due to Him whose hand has not grown weary in showering blessings in profusion upon the people in every department of industry, and crowning their toil with richest rewards.

The circumstaeces under which you commence the duties of the present session are, indeed, auspicious; and at no former period in our history has there been greater cause for felicitation upon the inestimable blessings we enjoy, and the happy and prosperous condition of our great and growing Commonwealth.

FINANCES.

It affords me pleasure to congratulate the people upon the satisfactory condition of the Treasury. Every demand upon it for ordinary and other expenses has been promptly paid, and the public debt materially reduced, which has inspired such public confidence in the securities of the Commonwealth as to cause them to command the highest premiums in the market. The operations of this department will be presented to you more fully and in detail in the reports of the Auditor-General, State Treasurer, and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Receipts during the year	$7,736,465.73
Balance in Treasury Nov. 1, 1870	1,302,942.82
Total Debt Nov. 1, 1870	31,111,661.00

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On the fifteenth day of January, 1867, the total indebtedness of the State was thirty-seven million seven hundred and four thousand four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents. Since then, and up to November 30, 1870, the sum of six million five hundred and ninety-two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents has been paid. The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1870, is one million seven hundred and two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and five cents.

The average reduction per annum, for the last four years, is one million six hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

In relation to a constitutional Convention the Governor submits the following:

First—Different systems of laws for roads, bridges, schools, elections, poor-houses and many other things, are enacted for the several counties, townships and boroughs, on subjects which ought to be regulated by general laws, operating uniformly upon all.

Second—It is impossible for the citizens, judges of the courts, or members of the legal profession, to acquire or retain an accurate knowledge of the varying systems of laws in their respective districts; and frequently on removal from one county to another, our people find themselves under almost entirely different codes.

Third.—Practically, the whole theory of our Constitution and government is subverted and destroyed by the present system of local enactments. Representative government is based on the idea that the laws shall be framed by, and be the result of, the collective wisdom of the people's representatives. But what are the actual facts? The minds and efforts of the members are so wholly absorbed by private and local bills that it is almost impossible to get a general or public act considered or passed. The special and local bills are usually drawn by the member representing the locality, or by some one from the district interested in the proposed law. By what is called courtesy, it is considered a breach of etiquette for any member of the Senate or House to interfere with or oppose a merely private or local bill of any other member. The result is, the bills are passed as originally prepared, without examination or comparison of views,—often crude and ill-digested, and without regard to constitutional requirements, or sound public policy. Some of the worst of these hasty and badly considered enactments are arrested every year by Executive interposition; but in the nature of the case, the veto at best can only be made a partial restraint upon the evil: and nothing can eradicate it short of constitutional prohibition.

Fourth—Special legislation is the great and impure fountain of corruption, private speculations and public wrongs. It has become a reproach to Republican Government and is one of the most alarming evils of the time. Judicious amendments to the Constitution would arrest and destroy the growing evil; and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to co-operate in all lawful measures to effect so desirable a consummation. In the enactment of laws a radical change is demanded. Every bill presented for adoption should be read, at least once in full, and the yeas and nays be recorded on its final passage.

Fifth.—It is important that the State Constitution should be made to conform to the Constitution of the United States as recently amended.

Sixth.—The subject of minority representation is now much agitated, and is receiving a large share of consideration among thoughtful and considerate men. It embraces problems of great political importance, and its manifest justice commends it to public favor. Whilst some of the objects it proposes might be obtained by legislative enactments, the general principles involved are so elementary and radical, they should, if adopted, be incorporated into the fundamental law.

Seventh.—The members of the General Assembly should be increased in number.

Eighth.—There should be a fundamental limitation to the powers of corporations.

Ninth—There is absolute necessity for greater security for the public funds and for their proper distribution.

Tenth—The State Treasurer, Superintendent of Common Schools, and a Lieutenant Governor, the latter to preside over the Senate, and perform the duties of Governor, in case of his absence, sickness or death, should be elected by the people. The Attorney General, Secretary of State, and the Adjutant General should, for obvious reasons, continue to be appointed by the Governor.

Eleventh—The day for holding the annual elections could, with great propriety, be changed from the second Tuesday in October to the same day in November on which nearly all the surrounding States now hold theirs. This would dispense with one election every fourth year, and prevent invasion from other States for the purpose of interfering with our elections, as the citizens of each State would be occupied with their own. The season, too, would be more satisfactory to the people of the agricultural districts, as it would not interfere with the harvesting of their corn and other summer productions.

The necessity for constitutional reform is appreciated and admitted by all who have reflected upon the subject, and without distinction of party, the press has been out-spoken, and has almost unanimously sanctioned the calling, at an early day, of a constitutional convention.

For these reasons, and many others equally important which might be enumerated, I earnestly recommend that the Legislature make provision for a convention to thoroughly revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The commissioners to revise the statutes have completed their work. The entire laws of the Commonwealth, including those of British origin, except such as relate to crime, have been revised, collated and systematically arranged in a Supreme Court, in all such cases, to review both the law and the evidence.

APPORTIONMENT.

The important duty devolves upon you to apportion, in accordance with the last census, the representation to the General Assembly and to Congress. This will be among the most laborious and difficult works of the session. In its performance, it is presumed and trusted that you will be guided and governed by a strict sense of justice and impartiality to all parties and to every district in the State, so that no well-founded reason be given for complaint or censure.

Under the laws of the State it is made the duty of the County Commissioners of the respective counties to make returns to the Governor of the septennial enumeration of taxables on or before the first Tuesday of December. Not one-fourth of these returns have yet been received, although the attention of the Commissioners was invited to the subject by special circular from the Secretary of the Commonwealth. As soon as the returns come to hand, the necessary abstracts will be made out and forwarded to the Legislature.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools show that there are now within the State, 2,002 school districts; 14,212 schools; 2,892 graded schools; 13,100 directors; 79 county and other superintendents; 17,612 teachers, and 828,891 pupils. This is an increase over the preceding year of 31 districts; 276 schools; 447 graded schools; 200 directors; 3 superintendents; 470 teachers, and 13,138 pupils.

The cost of tuition for the past year, was $3,745,475 81; building, purchasing and renting school houses, $2,765,644 34; contingencies, $1,165,226 05; other expenditures, $95,475; making a total of $7,771,761 20. Estimated value of school property, $15,837,183. Average salary of male teachers, $40 65 per month; length of school term, 6.06 months; and the cost per month of each pupil, 98 cents.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, for the year terminating May 31, 1870.

Since the first organization of these schools the whole number of children admitted is 5,053. And during the same period, the discharges, including deaths, amount to 1,524, leaving 3,529 in the schools at the close of the year; of whom 2,137 are in "graded," and 793 in "primary schools," and 599 in "Homes."

The expenditures of the system for the school year ending May 31, 1870, are as follows, viz:

For education and maintenance of children in advanced schools	$283,900 67
For education and maintenance of children in primary schools	101,475 58
For education and maintenance of children in homes	65,266 42
For clothing, shoes, making, mending, &c	53,963 75
For partial relief of 13 children, at $30 each	390 00
For general expenses	9,100 00
Total expenses	$514,126 42
Total appropriations	494,700 00
Balance	$19,426 42

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This institution appears to be gradually accomplishing the objects for which it has been liberally endowed by the State. It has about sixty students who are instructed, not only in the ordinary branches of literature and science, but in all the field operations necessary for a thorough agricultural education. The experimental farms, established under the supervision of the officers, have thus far answered their expectations.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

On the first of July, 1870, an act of Congress was passed amendatory to the act, entitled "An Act to establish and protect National cemeteries," approved February 22, 1867. The object of these laws is to place under the National Government the management and preservation of these cemeteries, and to secure the consent of the several States in which they are located. This consent has already been given as to the cemetery at Gettysburg, by the act approved April 14th, 1868; and the National authorities now ask for the same action by the State as to the cemeteries at Glenwood, Lebanon, Mount Moriah, Odd Fellows' and Woodland, in Philadelphia; and also those at Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and York.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A reliable geological and mineralogical survey would be of incalculable value to the State. Without it we have indefinite ideas of our vast undeveloped mineral wealth, and the expense attending it would be utterly insignificant when compared with the beneficial results. We are, at present, without even a reliable map to indicate the locality, character and resources of our mineral regions. And as good maps are the basis of all useful research in every department of science and the arts, especially in the practical sciences of geology and metallurgy, the first step toward a geological survey is to obtain as correct a map as possible, if not of the entire State, at least of such parts thereof as are of the most importance to be studied geologically.

BOARD OE PUPLIC CHARITIES.

Under the requirement of an act, approved April 24th, 1869, I appointed five commissioners to constitute a Board of Public Charities, who, at all times, have full power to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory or correctional institutions within the State; and at least once in every year visit all such as are receiving State aid, to examine everything connected with their management, and especially to ascertain whether the funds appropriated to them are economically and judiciously expended. The requisit number of gentlemen, possessing the necessary qualifications, have generously consented to serve on this Board, which is now fully organized, and the objects contemplated are being accomplished. Early during the session their first annual report will be presented for your consideration, which will give a full account of the extent and importance of their philanthropic transactions in behalf of the Commonwealth.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

While two heroic nations in Europe have been engaged in deadly strife, shocking to civilization, our country has been but little effected by it in a physical sense. But our sympathies are deeply excited for both people, and in the name of humanity we earnestly hope their differences may soon be satisfactorily adjusted, and peace restored.

THE MILITARY AT ELECTIONS.

The employment of United States troops at elections, without the consent of the local and State governments, has recently received considerable attention and reprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the sovereign rights of the States, which was not contemplated by the founders of the general government, and, if presisted in, must lead to results disastrous to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character, and so injurious in its tendencies, as to merit prompt consideration, and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly but by Congress. One of the complaints of the colonists against the British King was the oppression growing out of the assumption of this power. They said, "He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislature;" and, what is especially pertinent to the case in point, "He has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power." The alleged authority for the use of troops, at our State elections, is derived from the tenth section of an act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," which authorizes United States marshals to call to their assistance, "such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of ths duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States." But it must be a forced construction of this law that will justify the presence of armed national forces at our places of election when no necessity exists therefor, and where their presence is calculated to provoke collision. With a good President, the exercise of the power referred to might have no injurious results, but in the hands of a bad man, governed by personal ambition, it might prove exceedingly calamitous. Unconsciously a good President might be induced to employ it wrongfully; a bad one would be almost certain to use it for his own advancement. Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe, and antagonistic to the principles that should govern our Republican institutions. At the last October election United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State, and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens; and as far as can be ascertained, without existing necessity. From a conscientious conviction of its importance, I have called your attention to this subject. A neglect to have done so might have been construed as an endorsement of a measure that meets my unqualified disapproval. The civil authorities of Pennsylvania have always been, and are still, competent to protect its citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise, and the proper and only time for United States military forces to intervene, will be, when the power of the Commonwealth is exhausted and their aid is lawfully required.

1876.

The celebration of the Centennial Birthday of American Independence is exciting much public attention. It will be an important era in the history of the nation. Congress has already agitated the subject, and will, doubtless, soon take action in relation thereto. The place for this great occasion should not be a question of controversy. No other could be so appropriate as Philadelphia. Around the Hall of Independence cluster all the brightest memories of the eventful period to be commemorated. There Congress met; there the historic bell first proclaimed "liberty throughout all the land—unto all the inhabitants thereof," there the Declaration of Independence was first promulged, and there should be the national celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's existence.

In conclusion, it is my sincere desire, that we may cultivate the spirit of good will, forbearance, kindness and charity, and unite in constant efforts to promote the public good and general prosperity.

JOHN W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Jan. 4, 1871.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

An Overwhelming Democratic Victory—Six Democratic Congressmen—A Majority of the Senate—Three-fouths of the House of Representatives and Five-sixths of the County Officers Elected—Democratic Majority in the State Nearly 40,000.

(From the Savannah News, December 28.)

We give in another column all the official and reported election returns not before published that have reached us. The result is far more gratifying than our most sanguine expectations had led us to hope. It is safe to say that the Democrats have carried the State by from thirty to forty thousand majority, and have elected six Representatives, if not the entire delegation to Congress, Lawton's election in the Fourth district being the only one now considered doubtful. The State Legislature will be strongly Democratic, with a working majority in the Senate, and a majority of two-thirds to three-fourths in the House, thus securing the State against further plunder, outrage and disgrace by corrupt Radical legislation, and putting an extinguisher upon Bullock's unaccomplished schemes of speculation and fraud.

(From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 28.)

We have not room for extended comment this morning. We can only announce the gratifying result, and congratulate the people of Georgia upon their deliverance. It was effected fairly and honestly. Never was there a more quiet election in the State—perhaps none so quiet—or less advantage taken of dependent classes. The negroes; everywhere, so far as we can learn, were allowed to vote as they pleased, the only interferences coming from their own race. Declarations to the contrary will be made, but these are but the refuge of an unprincipled and annihilated faction. In summing up the results of the victory we find that the Democrats have carried every Congressional District except the Fourth, where they were defeated by the most unblushing frauds. One-half the State Senate had to be elected, and with one or two exceptions, all the members elected are Democrats. The House of Representatives will be overwhemingly Democratic—from two-thirds to three-fourths. Had a Governor been chosen, we are satisfied Bullock would have been beaten 50,000 votes. In five-sixths of the counties the people have again the local offices in their own hands. This is glory enough for one day.

Spier, the Radical candidate, has carried

his District over Lawton by 321 majority. We have reason to believe that he will be the only Radical sent by Georgia to the House of Representatives. He was the clown of the Georgia Senate, and after an exhibiton or two of his antics at Washington we feel pretty sure the Radicals themselves will rejoice that their party in Georgia were able to send but one of the sort.

A dispatch received yesterday from Albany announces the certainty of Tift's election in the Second District by a thousand to fifteen hundred majority. It is therefore satisfactorily ascertained that, after all their arts and rascality, the Radicals have carried but one Congressional district in the State.

It is worthy of note that, while the troops of the United States were quartered all over Georgia during the election, their services were called into requisition in but a solitary instance, and in that one to quell a negro mob at Macon, who were trying to rescue prisoners from the public authorities. We hope Mr. Greeley and others at the North will make a note of this fact.

(From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, December 29.)

If Richmond county is the banner county of the State, the Fifth is the banner district of Georgia. In 1868, through the lukewarmness of the Democrats and the frauds of the Radicals, this district gave a Radical majority of more than 8,000, and sent only two Representatives out of twenty-seven to the Legislature, and only one Senator. Now, with a favorable election, and the people thoroughly aroused, the district gives a Democratic majority of 6,000, the Democrats elect twenty-three out of the twenty-seven Representatives, and all three of the State Senators.

(From the Carlisle Volunteer.)

The Next State Convention—Its Duty—Its Candidates.

That the confidence heretofore placed in the wisdom of the Republican party, by the conservative citizens of this State, has been greatly shaken by the many evidences the country has recently had of the violation of every principle of right and justice, by the acts of its representatives in Congress, in the National and State administrations, the result of the recent elections, especially in our own State, plainly shows.

Public opinion demands a change of policy—of measuras and men. The Democratic party of our State, if not seduced from its principles—founded upon its past history and present spirit—will demonstrate its immense power, in the attitude it now stands before the country, and its real force be fully developed in the utter annihilation of the party of "perfidy and plunder," at the next State election.

Adhesion to principle will command and win the fight. Neither district, nor any other local or personal consideration should weigh one feather in the selection of candidates for the offices to be filled in the next contest. Men should be nominated who have the ability and the will, and can, in position, from their experience and judgment, assist in leading the party in the State to a great triumph in '72.

In view, therefore, of the importance of the battle that is to be fought in 1871, we may be pardoned in the introduction and suggestion, as a matter of duty to the party, of a name as a candidate for Auditor General—Daniel H. Neiman, of Northampton county, editor of the *Easton Sentinel*—a man, as we believe, fully up to the Jeffersonian standard in the acquirements and requirements, personally and politically, for the position. To those to whom he is known—and he *has* a reputation in the State—it is unnecessary to say that his business qualifications and legislative experience eminently qualify him for the discharge of the duties of the office. Whilst his residence at the capital of the State would "mount on guard" on the ramparts, a "Sentinel" who, when asked, "what of the night?" would always be found at his post, prompt with an answer, "ready for duty." To those to whom he may not be personally known, is due to him that we should say that he is a gentleman of large public experience, strict habits, genial, frank and courteous, and in our judgment, made of the stuff required to discharge all the duties of the office with credit to the party and honor to himself, as well as to the whole people of the whole Commonwealth. He comes, too, from a district of the State of important political value, in its increasing population and industries. In the nomination of a man so generally esteemed by his fellow citizens at home, and so thoroughly conversant with the duties of the office, its facilities would be greatly enlarged and the public service vastly promoted.

To us, his nomination seems to be the "right man in the right place," especially as it seems to be conceded by common consent, that a "craftsman" of the "art preservative of a l arts," is to be honored in being selected as one of the candidates. The claims of the editor of the *Sentinel* will compare favorably in our judgement, with those of any one in the profession. Fearless and faithful, in sunshine and storm, in adversity and prosperity—the *Sentinel* has always been true to the principles of the party, and to the dissemination of sound Democratic doctrines, and in its recognized position as an organ of the party in that district of the State, has invariably discharged its mission with unflinching boldness and vigor.

What say our editorial brethern of the man we have named as a candidate for Auditor General?

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "Mr JAMES FITZGERALD informs us that he has reasons for believing that the Mikado of Japan, recently interviewed, face to face, by Mr. SEWARD, is an Irishman, and that his real name is MCADOO.

OHIO.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

COLUMBUS, O. January 3.—The General Assembly met at three o'clock, P. M. Both Houses adjourned after reading Governor Hayes' message. The Governor discusses only local matters. He says "that the increase of local taxation has been far greater than the growth of the State in business, population or wealth, and asks the Legislatue by wise legislation to do all in its power to check the evil." He also thinks that the power of the cities and counties and other local authorities, to create public debts, opens the door to wastfulness, extravagance and corruption.

He recommends that all State, county and municipal officers be paid fixed salaries, and not recompensed by fees. The classification of convicts in the penitentiary, and other prison reforms are argued. He asks for additional legislation to promote the interests of the soldiers' orphans' home at Xenia, be enacted.

The report of the Secretary of State is just printed. He gives the population of sixty-seven cities and villages in Ohio having over fifteen hundred inhabitants each, as shown by the census, as 697,000, being an increase of 248,096 in ten years, or fifty-five per cent. The increase in the population of Ohio, outside of these towns, is only about seventy thousand in the last decade.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

GEN. FAIDKERBE DRIVES THE PRUSSIANS.

General Trochu Accused of Feebleness.

KING WILLIAM'S TERMS

On Accepting the Surrender of Paris.

A SEVERE BATTLE.

BORDEAUX, January 4.—The following is official: General Faidherbe sends the following dispatch to the Minister of War, under date of January 3: "We have fought a battle near Bapearme, which lasted from eight o'clock, A. M., to six o'clock, P. M., Monday. We have driven the Prussians from all their positions and villages occupied by them. The enemy's loss is enormous; our's serious.

FRENCH POPULATION EXCITED.

BORDEAUX, January 4.—Paris advices show intense excitement among the population, who demand that a grand sortie be made. A number of the Mayor's citizens had called upon General Trochu and insisted that he give way to this desire of the people. Some Paris journals accuse Trochu of feebleness, and a number of the newspapers of Bordeaux, noting this expression of opinion, seem to coincide with it.

It is understood that orders have been sent to the Generals in the field to hasten the movements on Paris.

A new General has been sent to command the French forces at Havre.

THE EVACUATION OF ROUEN

by the Germans is considered certain, as Manteuffel is forced to concentrate his forces in the north by a forward movement. General Chauzy continues to meet with successes over the enemy with his flying columns.

The Algerian cavalry routed a body of Prussians yesterday.

BANQUET AT VERSAILLES.

LONDON, January 4.—At the New Year's banquet at Versailles the King gave a toast to the German princes, to which the Duke of Baden responded in a speech rejoicing at the restoration of the old German empire, and concluding with a toast to William.

The victorious letter from Paris states that the citizens suffer greatly from lack of fuel and food. The severity of the latter want, however, is mitigated by the stores officially distributed by order of the government.

It is announced that Austria will arrest and detain all French prisoners who escape into her territory during the war.

BERLIN BANKERS IMPRISONED.

BERLIN, January 4.—Certain bankers of Berlin have been sentenced to lengthy terms of imprisonment for participating in subscriptions to the recent French loan.

LONDON, January 4.—Advices from Rome say that Cardinal Antonelli was received cordially as the ambassador sent by King Victor Emanuel to announce his arrival in Rome.

The Prussian government has declined the second Austrian demand upon the Powers for a fresh guarantee for the security of the navigation of the lower Danube.

Austria sends the Count Sziosin as assistant to her representative at the London conference.

KING WILLIAM NOT TO ENTER PARIS

BRUSSELS, January 3.—King William has abandoned the idea of entering Paris, upon its capitulation. The forts of Paris are to be garrisoned and provisioned for two years, and the Germans are to hold Alsace, Lorraine, Belfort, Bitsche, and Leni, communicating with Paris after its unconditional surrender, which alone will be accepted. The Garde National will be armed and made responsible for the preservation of order in the capital, and the Corps Legislatiff will be summoned to meet on the 3d of the following month.

MONETARY.

Gold Quiet and Steady—Stocks Dull but Firm—Money Steady.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Gold quiet and steady; opened at 110¾ and closing at 110⅝. Loans were made from 5 to 7 per cent., gold. Clearances, twenty-seven millions. Government securities have been firm and steady, at about closing prices of yesterday. Stocks dull but firm in tone. There has been hardly more than ⅛ difference between the opening and closing rates on a majority of stocks. Rock Island, Lake Shore and Reading being most active; Central Pacific bonds steady; Union first mortgage bonds active and strong. The *Express* says: The Clerk of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State of Ohio states that it is not the intention of the State to pay off the old canal stock, which is redeemable after 1870, at the option of the Commissioners, but only such lots as may be presented at Columbus, or at the American Exchange Banking Agency in this city, and then only in currency. To-day some of the bonds were presented for payment at the American Exchange Bank, and were not paid, as all the funds here applicable to the redemption of bonds have been paid out. It is possible that the redemption may be resumed shortly. Money steady at from 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold. Indications are that the market will be easier in State securities; Tennessees are most active; North Carolina's firm.

THE LECISLATURE

ORGANIZATION YESTERDAY.

No Trouble in the Senate.

Col. Dechert Sworn In—Hon. W. A. Wallace the Speaker and entire Democratic Caucus Ticket Elected—Speech of Mr. Wallace—The First Day's Proceedings.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3.

The Senate convened at three o'clock. The attendance was greater than in the House. Messrs. Miller and Warfel, whose absence was feared, both appeared, and there was a full Senate. Rev. Mr. Griffiths, the old chaplain, opened with prayer. After the returns of the general election were read, Speaker White alluded to the death of Mr. Watt in the First District. His writ ordering a special election was read. The returns electing Mr. Dechert, Democrat, were then read, and give Dechert 14,187 and Lyndall 12,886. The new Senators were then sworn in.

The whole Democratic caucus ticket was elected by one majority, 17 to 16, as follows:

Speaker—W. A. Wallace.
Clerk—Jacob Zeigler.
Assistant Clerks—Timothy A. Sloan, Wm. P. Furey.
Transcribing Clerks—Elias Rehig, H. C. Keyser, Wm. Bayard, Wm. Merrick.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John P. Calihan.
Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—J. R. Dunbar, J. A Duncan.
Postmaster—J. H. Beale.
Door-keeper—Mordeai Willard.
Assistants—Frank Serbs, John Deitrick.
Messsenger—John Keefe.
Assistants—Jacob Paul, Herman Kretz.
Superintendent of Folding Room—Jos. G. Goward, and six pasters.

MR. WALLACE'S SPEECH.

SENATORS:—Accept my thanks for the honor conferred upon me. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of my post with impartiality, and I pray your aid and support in the administration of the rules and the preservation of the decorum which becomes the Senate. In assuming control of this body for the first time in ten years, we recognize our responsibility and forgetful of the calumnies that have been heaped upon us during all of those years, and faithful always to the great doctrines of free government. Long and able, but now approaching their full tide in the public mind, we trust their power to guide the future. Taking no step backward, it is our mission to remedy the evil of present. Accomplished facts and their logical sequences are to be justly estimated and in their light we must hold the policy to lead the State and control the nation. Experimental reforms are worse than useless, but healthy progress under the guidance of established truths becomes necessity and duty. To lead in such reforms, to guide our much loved state in such a channel, to increase and develope her resources, to cause her waste places to resound with the hum of busy industry, to give equal and honest representation to every citizen, to retrench in her expenditure, to pay her debts, to check the tide of special legislation, to banish corrupting and debasing influences from the seats of power, are objects worthy the intellects and energies of each of us. Uncontrolled power by one political organization during a long term of years inevitably begets mismanagement and extravagance, and the administration of the affairs of this Commonwealth has been no exception to this rule. In the correction of these wrongs, Senators, we invite your cordial co-operation. The Constitution commands us this year to apportion and distribute equally throughout the State, Senators and Representatives. This provision is mandatory; to perform it now is a sworn obligation; to perform it in a spirit of equality, of honesty and of justice is distinctly enjoined. To fail in either is a violation of your official oaths.

An apportionment of state by which the voice of her people is expressed at the ballot box, shall be fairly and justly represented in these halls, is imperatively demanded from this legislature. Just representation for all the people, a fair hearing for every shade of sentiment, is a constitutional convention, if it shall be your pleasure to call one, are vital prerequisites to the creation of an acceptable organic law, and their denial will ensure its defeat. The rights of one-half of the people of your commercial metropolis in the matter of the election of officers have been outraged and trampled upon by a preceding legislature, and they are denied a voice in their choice. They are thus disfranchised in one of the most vital matters of local self-goverment. To correct this violation of fundamental American principle, we earnestly invoke you.

The relief of our over-worked Supreme Court demands, and should have our earliest attention. Special legislation has become a vice of our system. The prevalence of a general rule of law over our whole territory, upon subjects usually within the scope of legislative action, is now an exception, and special enactments and special privileges are found upon almost every page of our voluminous annual statute book. To put an end to this, and to govern the people by salutary general rules, the pressure of which shall be light and equal, seem to be plain duties. In the correction of the imperfections of the administration; in the redress of the wrongs that are patent, and in the performance of the duties peremptorily enjoined, "Right and justice are infinitely better guides than a desire for partisan advantage or efforts for party success. Reason, concession and a mutual deference in the performance of the duties now before us will ensure their satisfactory accomplishment, and an inflexible will and a united purpose in the support of the vital principles will command their success.

In this spirit the representatives of 350,000 citizens of this Commonwealth, for years misrepresented and disfranchised, now assume control of the Senate anxious to aid in launching the State upon a career of healthful progress and well digested reform, earnest in their determination to shape the present as to control the future, and ready to extend the fatherly grasp to all who, forgetful of the past can see the pathway of the State and Republic only made clear by the economical administration of good government, magnanimous forgiveness and genuine spirit of worth with charity.

Mr. LEAVIS, of Berks, moved the appointment of a special committee of five on the apportionment of State.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, amended to seven, and the resolution as amended was carried.

Mr. BROADHEAD, of Carbon, introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to report to the Senate as early as possible the septennial census of 1870, in detail, by cities, counties, boroughs, wards and townships, and that five hundred copies be printed. Laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. RANDALL, Democrat, moved a resolution of thanks to the retiring clerk, Mr. Geo. W. Hammersley, Republican, for faithful services for a quarter of a century. Carried unanimously.

Mr. CONNELL, Republican, introduced a bill providing for a convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania; citizens to vote for or against a convention on the first Tuesday of June next. The Governor to make a proclamation of the result by the first Tuesday of July. Members of the convention to be elected on the first Tuesday of June. Convention to be composed of 155 members; thirty-two members at large; each voter to vote for 16; Convention to meet on the first Tuesday of September. This bill has been published extensively.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to select a committee of seven on constitutional reform. Carried.

Adjourned till eleven to-morrow morning.

THE HOUSE.

Organization of the House of Representatives—The Republican Caucus Ticket for Officers Elected—Names of Democratic Candidates, &c., &c.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3.—The House o Representatives convened at twelve o'clock. The crowd was large, Rev. G. F. Stelling, Lutheran Minister of Harrisburg delivered an appropriate prayer, and the usual preliminaries were gone through. J. H. Webb of Bradford co. Republican, was elected Speaker by the party vote. Republican majority being ten.

Mr. Ellis was the Democratic nomiaee.

Mr. Webb's speech was brief, reaffirming Republican principles, and supporting the manufacturing interests of Penn'a.

The balance of the Republican caucus ticket was elected as follows:

Chief Clerk, Gen. J. L. Selfridge, of Northampton.

Assistant Clerk, E. G. Lee, of Philadelphia.

Resident Clerk—John A. Smull, of Dauphin.

Transcribing Clerks—T. Harlan, of Chester; G. Halsey, of Luzerne; T. Moorehead, of Erie; B. Eberly, of Lancaster; J. Bodine, of Tioga; Chas. Summerville, of Philadelphia.

Sergeant-at-arms—Wm. J. Ovens, of Philadelphia. Assistants—J. G. Ramsley, of Allegheny; M. M. Mott, of Susquehanna; Isaiah Shriver, of Philadelphia.

Doorkeeper—H. K. Sample, of Pittsburgh. Assistants—E. J. Adamson and James Bonebrakes, of Allegheny; G. J. Henderson, of Indiana.

Messenger—J. C. Flannigan, of Venango. Assistants—S. L. Kaufman, of Lancaster; D. S. Elliott, of Bedford; James B. Carpenter, of Dauphin.

Doorkeeper of rotunda—A. B. Wolf, of Washington.

Postmaster, A. B. McCartney, of Mercer. Assistant, R. A. Cochran, of Washington.

Superintendent of folders, James Rems, of Philadelphia, with eleven pastors and folders.

Mr. SKINNER moved to substitute Cooper, Democratic candidate for Ovens, for Sergeat-at-Arms, in a long speech which was disagreed to by a strict party vote, after an excited discussion.

The Democrats had nominated the following ticket: Clerk—T. Sprole Leisenring, of Philadelphia. Assistant Clerk—John Terry, of Philadelphia. Transcribing Clerks—Cornelius J. Dougherty, A. M. Renshaw, John H. Odenwelder, John Todd, V. A. Smarsh. Sergeant-at-Arms—Captain J. H. Cooper, of Laurence, with Assistants. Doorkeeper—Josiah Jennings, of Berks. Messenger—John Hankey, of Berks. Postmaster—J. L. Davis, of Montgomery.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Philadelphia, moved an invitation be extended to the clergymen of Harrisburg, to open the sessions with prayer. The question of compensation to be referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Carried.

The House adjourned at half-past two to meet at eleven to-morrow.

Sessions from eleven to one, till otherwise ordered.

THE SENATE.

(Special Dispatch to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, January 4.

Mr. Miller, Democrat, and Mr. Warfel, Republican, were paired off at leave of absence.

The Governor's message was received at 11:15 and read.

Mr. RANDALL, Democrat, moved to print five thousand copies. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HENSSEY—Incorporating Republican Invincibles, Philadelphia.

By Mr. BILLINGFELT—Making the State Treasurer elective.

By Mr. RUTAN—A bill supplemental to several acts relative to the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

By Mr. WHITE—Providing for a committee of three to act with House Committee, to consider the propriety of contracting for a Legislative Record, to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. BILLINGFELT opposed any power in the hands of the Committee to contract. Resolution passed.

By Mr. MUMMA—A resolution for a committee of three to act with a similar House Committee, in conjunction with the Governor, to procure a place suitable for the accommodation of Rothermel's painting of the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved its postponement. Carried.

The resolution offered yesterday, calling upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the septennial census, in detail, was passed.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered the following:

Resolved, That it will be expedient to amend the rules of the Senate as follows: To abolish the previous question; to prohibit explanations by members, pending taking of yeas and nays; to define the duties and powers of the Speaker holding over from the former session; to provide for the election of Senate officers on the plan of free voting, whenever two or more run for the same office, and to enforce the observance of the Senate rules without re-adoption at any session.

Laid over.

A message from the Governor vetoing an act incorporating the Bear Creek Oil and Pipe Company, passed last winter, was received and the veto sustained.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. SMITH offered a recolution appointing a committee of thirteen on apportionment. Passed.

Mr. SMITH offered a resolution for a committee on Legislative Record. Postponed on motion of Mr. Reinoehl.

Mr. HALL'S resolution extending the time for the report of civil code commissioners, was passed.

The Governor's message was then received and read.

Mr. STRONG presented a resolution referring various portions of the Governor's message to the appropriate committees. He opposed the Governor's reflections on the use of United States troops in Philadelphia, at the last election. Resolution passed.

Mr. SMITH presented a resolution for a committee on Gettysburg painting. Passed.

By Mr. LANN—Resolution for a special committee on constitutional reform. Passed.

By Mr. McJUNKIN—Bill for a ferry over the Allegheny river at Franklin. Passed.

By Mr. JOSEPHS—Resolution for seven thousand copies of the Governor's message.

Mr. ELLIOTT opposed the printing of the massage because it condemns the use of United States troops at the election in Philadelphia, necessary to protect colored voters. Pending this the house adjourned.

The Governor sent in a large number of vetoes for various reasons. Some were special tricks to avoid general laws. One refuses a charter that never had an existence. Another covers two pages and enacts no less than eight distinct laws, without a period or a comma. Another proposes to take private property for private use; two others are exact duplicates of laws already signed, sad commentary on the wreckless legislation of eighteen seventy.

Both House adjourn to-morrow, till Tuesday afternoon, when the standing committees will be announced.

Republican members generally condemn that portion of the Governor's message referring to the United States marines at the election in Philadelphia.

RICH DEVELOPEMENTS.

Revenue Frauds at Chicago.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—The *Commercial* this morning publishes what purports to be a copy of a confidential letter from Orrville Grant to the President, which the Washington correspondent "D. P." says is authentic, though it would not be correct to say the President had authorized its publication. The correspondent says, though the President did not hand him a copy of the document, he will not deny its authenticity.

CHICAGO, (ILL.,) Jan. 18, 1870.

DEAR BROTHER:—The matter that I referred to in my note and which I expected Dr. Lamper to explain to you, was in reference to a proposition made by General Bloomfield, to the Distillers, who had been evading the law and whose distilleries were seized. Mr. Crosby, who is General Bloomfield's confidential assistant was authorized to make overtures to the Distillers, and for a certain sum of money, $20,000 paid into the hands of any man whom they might select. He [Bloomfield] would place with the man all papers and evidence he had against the Distillers, with positive assurance that the cases would not be prosecuted. Crosby was afraid to approach the Distillers as it might have a bad effect, and proposed to me that if I would act as third party and get the Distillers to raise the money, I was to retain part as my fee. I felt, of course, suspicious about the honesty of his intentions, and thought it might be a ruse to see whether I would loan myself for such work or not, and I gave him to understand that unless I had positive assurances that Bloomfield would carry out in good faith, all that was proposed, that nothing could be done. He gave me such assurances, that he was authorized by Bloomfield to make such overtures, that I knew that he and Bloomfield had discussed the question, and that he [Bloomfield] had instructed Crosby to make such propositions. I have had nothing to do with it, but know and can prove by men under oath that such propositions were made to them. These are all the facts that I most positively know, and can swear to them, and can prove every word of it by men under oath. I also know there are men here as guagers and storekeepers, who have assisted the distillers in stealing whiskey and received their pay for doing it, and that Bloomfield knows it, and still retains them in office. If Bloomfied were to take his solemn oath that such is not the case, such strong evidence can be brought to bear that you would be convinced that he had perjured himself by such evidence. A few months ago, a Supervisor from Pennsylvania was here and seized Kerchhoffer & Co.'s distillery, but Jussin's brother-in-law was storekeeper or guager, I have forgotten which, and after the Pennsylvania Supervisor left, the case was not prosecuted. I know no reason for it, unless it would commit Jussen's brother-in-law. There is not one man in the Revenue Department here who exerts a particle of political influence, and the success of the party here demands some change. The party is crying for it. Ayres has worked hard for the party, and his appointment as supervisor would give general satisfaction. If I could see you I would tell you much more than I like to commit to paper—even worse than I have written, and equally true, yet I might not as easily prove it. I have written you enough, that you may know that you have a dishonest man in office, and now that you are apprised of the facts, you are individually responsible for his dishonesty in the future. I have gained my knowledge of the whole affair in the strictest confidence, and to tell it I am betraying that confidence, and the only apology I can make for doing a man so great an injustice is that my duty to you is stronger than my word or confidence to one who is instrumental in defrauding the government, and ruining your reputation, for all the frauds of your appointees fall upon you and the party. I prefer that you do not use this letter publicly, but remove Bloomfield, and if it is really necessary to prove all I have written, I can and will do it, and a great deal more. I think I know where parties are stealing under the protection of the revenue officers, which an investigation would prove, and when you get a proper man in charge of the revenue here I will put him at work, but to make the report now will injure you and not cause the stealing to be stopped. It would injure me because the officers would cover it up, which would show me up as making a false report. I do hope you can see the the necessity of a change, and that you will try to preserve the integrity of your party and your position by removing such men. If you wish to retain thieves and scoundrels in office, you alone must be responsible for it. I would like to see you personally and tell you a little that I knew about the Cuban bond corruption. You could then know why one or two prominent Republicans worked so hard for recognition, and why they make such strong attacks on you. I got my information from Mr. Taylor, who tried to bribe me for my influence. I know he was prepared to make proposals, for he had letters which he showed me, authorizing him to do so.

Respectfully Yours,

O. S. GRANT.

MEDICAL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Hoofland's PodophyllinPilll

HOOFLANDS GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicina virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many person, think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedie

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood,

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Soar Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patien will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil,

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches: such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost-Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Agbe, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

OR SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail*.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. sep1;T&F-w:1Y2

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Killed on the Perrysville Road—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West on Saturday was summoned to hold an inquest on the body of a man named George Shaffer who was killed on the Perrysville road, Friday evening, by being thrown, with a wagon which he was driving, over a steep embankment about a quarter of a mile north of the White House. Deceased was a milkman in the employ of Mr. Louis Fritch and was returning from the city to his home when the accident occurred. It was about six o'clock, P. M., when he was discovered and he was then dead, having been and was, supposed, killed by the shock of the fall or smothered under the wagon. The Coroner's jury after hearing all the testimony rendered a verdict of accidental death. Shaffer was a German, thirty years of age and unmarried. The testimony did not show that he was under the influence of liquor when he was last seen, nor is it known how that wagon came to fall over the embankment.

THE DISASTER AT FRANKLIN.

Particulars of the Fire of Friday—Falling of the Suspension Bridge Over the Allegheny—The Killed, Missing and Injured—Miraculous Escapes From Death.

In the telegraphic columns of THE POST, on Saturday, we published some details of the destructive fire which occurred at Franklin, on the morning previous. From the Titusville *Courier* of Saturday, we learn the following additional particulars: The fire originated in the Marshall House, located at the west end of the suspension bridge, which spans the Allegheny river. The building caught fire by the falling of a stove, which scattered some fire upon the floor, and before assistance came to hand the fire was beyond control, and soon the entire building was wrapped in flames. The intense heat, together with a favorable wind, set fire to the Toll House, on the opposite side of the street, and very close to the end of the bridge. Both buildings were destroyed with their contents.

The bridge that spans the Allegheny at this point is suspended upon wires, the cable fastened in the rock with cement, and being in close proximity to the fire, the heat caused the cement to melt in the lower cable, when the weight of the bridge caused the fastening to draw out from its place in the rock, when the whole structure, with the exception of thirty or forty feet resting upon the abutment at the west end, was precipitated in the river below, a distance of about twenty-five feet, carrying with it thirty or forty people—men, women and children—who were standing upon the bridge.

It is stated that twelve or fifteen persons succeeded in escaping, while the balance went down, and some of them are yet missing. The ice reached out into the river from both shores, leaving a channel in the center, and as the bridge went down it turned over, so that the victims were under the falling timbers, most of them being seriously injured by the heavy fall upon the ice, while the others were struck by pieces from the wreck. Many a heroic deed was done by the citizens in rescuing those who had fallen upon the ice and in the river, and many were saved from a watery grave thereby.

The only body recovered when our reporter left the scene of disaster, was that of Mr. W. F. Neil, who received a fracture on the skull from a falling timber. He was taken out of the debris still alive, but died soon after. Mr. Neil was engaged in putting down wells at that point for other parties, and we learn was also an oil producer.

Mrs. McIntyre, her two daugters, Sarah and Mary, and son George, were among those who were upon the bridge when the accident occured. They lived in the toll house, and removed some of their furniture on to the bridge for safety as they supposed, and all went down together. Mrs. McIntyre was seriously injured by the falling timbers. Several ribs were broken, together with other injuries, which it is thought will prove fatal, if they have not already. The daughter Sarah was also seriously if not fatally injured, while Mary and George escaped with slight bruises. Mr. Flood, boss workman of repairs on the Valley Road, was upon the bridge when it went down, and received serious injuries in the lower limbs, but his recover is certain. John Heninger, a German, was quite seriously injured about the head and limbs, and miraculously escaped death. Alex. McCarthy was among those who went down, and after going under the water twice, succeeded in climbing up a pier in safety. J. H. Simmonds was among the victims who were upon the bridge, and escaped injury; falling near Mrs. McIntyre and her daughters, he succeeded in rescuing them from the river. Mr. W. Kilgore, an employee of the A. V. R. R. is missing. He was standing on the bridge and went down with the wreck; up to eight o'clock last evening he had not made his appearance. It is feared, as is very probable, that he was drowned in the river, and his body carried down the stream. A young lad named Johnson, fell into the river, and swam half way across, reaching the ice in safety.

The bridge has been considered dangerous for a long time, the fastenings appearing insecure. It was 720 feet in length, and had three piers and four spans, with an abutment on both shores. The loss to the Bridge Company is about $15,000, with no insurance. The toll house also belonged to the Bridge Company, and was a total loss. The Marshall House was valued at $3,000, upon which there was no insurance. Total loss, at least, $25,000.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

A Hole in the Wall—The Population of the Allegheny Lock-up Illegally Reduced.

On Saturday evening there was placed in a cell, in the Allegheny lock-up, Jacob Miller and Walter Marshall, who were charged with disorderly conduct. The apartment devoted to the seclusion of the individuals mentioned, was one of the rear cells of the tombs, the one adjoining what is known as "the dungeon." The last time the captain of the watch looked at his lodgers was about eleven o'clock on Saturday evening. At that time they were apparently sleeping very dilligently on the wooden bench in their cell. The next visit made by the captain to the aforesaid cell, developed the fact that his lodgers had made their exit from the institution, by other means than the front door. A closer inspection showed that a hole had been made in the wall, at the rear of the cell, which divides the cells from the cellar of the city building. Through this hole the gentlemen, who were in limbo, had escaped, and up to late last night they had not been discovered. The police have been notified, and are now on the lookout for the runaways. The wall through which the opening was made is only eighteen inches thick and built of stone, and that escapes have not occurred in the same manner before, is to be wondered at.

A FATAL RIDE.

A Drunken Man Killed While Alighting from a Church Train—His Name Unknown—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Yesterday afternoon the Coroner held an inquest on the body of an unknown man who was kill at Temperanceville, about two o'clock, P. M., while alighting from the church train on the Pan Handle road. The deceased with another man, his brother-in-law but name also unknown, got on the cars in Pittsburgh, having purchased tickets for Mansfield where they reside. Both were under the influence of liquor at the time and when they reached Temperanceville had become so annoying to the other passengers that the conductor, Mr. Westerfelt, was obliged to speak to them several times and request them to keep quiet. They disregarded his advice, and, as they persisted in creating disorder, he stopped the train for the purpose of putting them off. Force, however, was not necessary in getting rid of them, as they proceeded to alight of their own accord, one from each side of the platform of the car. Deceased dismounted from the side facing the river, on a wall which supported an embankment at that place almost forty feet high. What between his unsteadiness, occasioned by the sudden stopping of the train and the influence of the liquor he had taken, he fell over the embankment and was killed instantly.

At the Coroner's inquest Conductor Westerfelt and Sergeant Golden, brakesman, were examined, who testified to the particulars as related above. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but at the same time recommended the railroad company to erect a railing as a safeguard, on the wall in question. Undertaker Aiken took charge of his body, and, doubtless, to-day it will be recognized. The other drunken passenger escaped unhurt.

IN QUEST OF A HUSBAND.

A Women Sent to Dixmont by her Husband—After Her Release He Elopes with Another Woman—His Whereabouts Unknown.

Saturday morning a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Ann Norris, called at the Mayor's office for the purpose of instituting proceedings against her husband, Henry Norris, who, she stated, had deserted her, leaving her and four children, the result of their marriage, in destitute circumstances. Mrs. Norris came from England with her husband a number of years ago and lived happily with him until business troubles in which he was involved preyed upon her mind and affected it somewhat. The husband now began to manifest a greater degree of affection for a woman of his acquantance, named Miss Gravesides, than he did for his wife, and eventually he called in two physicians to examine into the mental condition of the latter. The examination resulted in committal to Dixmont Insane Asylum.

Mrs. Morris remained at Dixmont from June, 1869, until a few weeks ago, though as she states, she recovered the thorough exercise of her reasoning faculties long before that. She was engaged in doing various pieces of work at the institution and might have staid there since, had not Mr. Morris failed to pay the weekly instalment of $4 required by the asylum for her support. When she was apprised of this omission she wrote to him to take her out, which he did, bringing her back to her home on Thirty-third street.

The wife had not been long at home when she learned from various sources that her husband had been living with Mrs. Gravesides during her absence, and was on terms of closer intimacy with her than was proper. A few days ago Mrs. Gravesides left the neighborhood, and on Thursday Mr. Norris disappeared, since which time his family have not heard from him. The officers of Park & Co.'s Steel Works, where he was employed as "hammerman," could give no account of him; but eventually Mrs. Norris traced him to the office of the Adams Express Company, where she found he had shipped a sewing machine and other articles to Chicago under the assumed name of Lumbley, and that he and Mrs. Gravesides had left for the same place in the course of the afternoon. Under the circumstances of the case, the Mayor could do nothing towards the punishment of Norris, but he kindly relieved Mrs. Norris from the destitution under which she was suffering when she called upon him.

Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter.

The annual meeting was held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, when the following Grand Officers were installed to serve the ensuing year:

Comp. Michael Nisbet, M. E. Grand High Priest.

Comp. Charles E. Meyer, M. E. Grand King.

Comp. Jno. Wilson, Jr., M. E. Grand Scribe.

Comp. Peter Williamson, M. E. G. Treasurer.

Comp. John Thompson, M. E. G. Secretary.

Among the appointments are the following District Deputy Grand High Priests, for Western Pennsylvania:

Comp. J. King McLanahan, of Hollidaysburg, for the counties of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Bedford and Fulton.

Comp. William Chatland, of Brownsville, for the counties of Washington, Greene, Fayette and Somerset.

Comp. James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh, for the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Beaver, Armstrong, Butler and Indiana,

Comp. James R. Barber, of Titusville, for the counties of Crawford, Mercer and Erie.

Comp. Christian M. Hoover, of Franklin, for the counties of Forest, Jefferson, Clarion and Venango.

Comp. Henry Austin, of Greenville, for the counties of Mercer and Lawrence.

A Spiteful Affair.

A very scandalous libel case in "high life" has been occupying the Court of Queen's Bench in England. Lady Sandys, accompanied by her daughter, the Hon. Cecil Sandys, was staying with her son in the country, and Miss Sandys, being somewhat seriously ill, sent for a medical man from Droitwich, the principal town in the neighborhood, instead of calling in the village apothecary. This proceeding, it seems, gave great offence to the wife of the latter practitioner, and Lady Sandys presently received a letter, which it was alleged had been found lying in a field, imputing gross misconduct to Miss Sandys and presently the following announcement appeared in a Birmingham paper: "At Ombersley Court, the Hon. Cecil Sandys, prematurely, of a son, still born." It is believed that the authorship of the mischief can be traced to the apothecary's wife, and the court granted a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against her.

MASONIC.

St. John's Day—Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pa., and Installation of Officers—The Appointments, etc.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, was held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday. After the transaction of routine business, the following named members were duly installed officers for the ensuing Masonic year:

Brother Robert A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, R. W. Grand Master; Samuel C. Perkins, R. W. D. G. Master; Alfred R. Potter, R. W. S. G. Warden; Robert Clark, R. W. J. G. Warden; Peter Williamson, R. W. G. Treasurer; John Thompson, R. W. G. Secretary.

The R. W. Grand Master read his annual address and at the conclusion announced his appointments for the ensuing year, among them we find the following Pittsburghers: Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. J. McIlyar; Grand Stewart, William Noble; on Committee on Finance, James Herdman; Correspondence, Wilson McCandless.

The District Deputy Grand Masters were announced as follows:

Charles M. Howell, of Lancaster city, for the counties of Lancaster and York; Rob't L. Muench, of Harrisburg, for the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Northumberland and Snyder; Robert H. Thomas, of Mechanicsburg, for the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Adams and Fulton; Jos. L. Suehter, of Reading, for the county of Berks; William L. Whitney, of Pottsville, for the county of Schuylkill; Edward P. Kingsbury, of Scranton, for the county of Luzerne; Jas. M. Porter, of Easton, for the counties of Northampton, Monroe, Wyane and Pike; Robert C. Simpson, of Wellsborough, for the counties of Tioga and Potter; H. B. McKean, of Towanda, for the counties of Bradford and Sullivan; G. S. Snyder, of Williamsport, for the counties of Lycoming and Union; C. J. T. McIntyre, of New Bloomfield, for the counties of Perry, Mifflin and Juniata; Alexander M. Lloyd, of Hollidaysburg, for the counties of Cambria, Huntington, Blair and Bedford; Charles R. Early, of Early, for the counties of Elk, Cameron and McKean; Orin T. Noble, of Lock Haven, for the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton; Chr. F. Knapp, of Bloomsburg, for the counties of Montour, Columbiana and Wyoming; Branton H. Henderson, of New Castle, for the counties of Lawrence, Mercer and Beaver; Richard Coulter, of Greensburg, for the counties of Westmoreland and Indiana; A. M. Pollock, of Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny; Madison M. Meredith, of Brookville, for the counties of Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson; C. M. Hoover of Franklin, for the counties of Venango, Warren and Forrest. Pearson Church of Meadville, for the county of Crawford, Charles L. Cornman, of Norristown, for the counties of Bucks and Montgomery. Robert L. McClelland, of Cohransville, for the counties of Chester and Delaware. Thomas S. McNair, of Mauch Chunck, for the counties of Lehigh. William Chatland, of Brownsville, for the counties of Fayette and Somerset. William Himrod, Jr., of Erie, for the county of Erie. John H. Dusenbury, for the counties of Susquehanna, Wayne and Pike.

The various reports submitted show that there had been expended upon the new temple, (including the cost of ground) the sum of $619,614 24. About $500,000 more will be required to complete it. The balance sheet of the Grand Lodge shows a surplus of $614,748 99. The regular receipts of the past year amounted to $86,469 89. The Grand Lodge Charity Fund for widows and orphans amounts to $56,991 72, and the Girard Trust Fund for indigent brethren to $53,501 57.

After the Grand Lodge closed, R. W. Grand Master, Brother Lamberton, was presented with a costly gold watch and chain by the officers and members of the Grand Lodge. R. W. D. G. Master S. C. Perkins, presented the gift in behalf of the officers.

—A mad dog having passed through Culpepper court house, Virginia, biting several other dogs, the mayor issued an order that all dogs kept in the place should be chained up for twenty days.

—A Chicago boy, being asked if he had a mother, said he didn't know, as he hadn't been home since morning, and when he left his father and mother were quarrelling, with odds in favor of his father, as he had the hatchet in his hand.

Female Diseases.

At the present day it is extremely rare to find a female who is entirely free from some one or other of the diseases peculiar to her sex. Go where you will, on the mountain top or in the valley, in the hamlet or in the city, among the rich or the lowly, there will be found very few females who are not laboring under physical affliction peculiar to womanhood.

The cause of this we will not undertake to explain here. The numerous applications made to us for relief during our twenty years' practice, has long since induced us to make especial study and investigation of these diseases and their best method of cure. They are maladies of a peculiar character, and as a general thing they require a method of treatment entirely unlike that adopted for those common to both sexes. In fact, the very frequency and extent of female diseases in our midst, is good evidence that the "common treatment" has not met with successs, and shows that some more efficient course *should* be adopted.

We were long since convinced that local remedies and external appliances, bandages, &c., were mere palliatives for the time, and of no permanent value whatever, but oftimes injurious; and that an efficient course of medication was the only hope of cure.

For the benefit of those who may be afflicted with any disease peculiar to the sex, whether from a slight cold, followed by a *derangement* and *irregularity* of the general system, which many times produces cough, expectoration, tightness of chest, difficult breathing, palpitation, &c., with all the symptoms of "going into a decline," or from any of the very many other causes which produce such terrible suffering among women, as to make life a burden to them, we would say, that our remedies are selected and prepared with a special view towards these ends, and will give relief in all these kinds of cases, without needless exposure to indelicate examinations, or the wearing of disagreeable instruments or cumbrous appliances.

We have *cured* hundreds—yes, thousands—of cases by medical treatment alone, hundreds of whom we have never seen, but who only obtained their medicines after having *sent* to us their cases for examination.

Our remedies in these diseases are *mild* but *effectual*, and are such as we have found out to act in conformity with the laws of nature in regulating health; and from the success which has almost invariably crowned our efforts in these cases, we can promise, and do promise, a speedy *cure* in every case where a reasonable hope can be entertained.

Send a vial of urine, and we can send you the necessary medicine.

DRS. L. & T. L. OLDSHUE,
132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
de31:d&w

Hazard & Caswell's.

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

The Greatest Inducements

Ever offered in Sewing Machines to an agent who resides in a neighborhood where we have not already one established. For terms, circulars, samples of work, &c., address the

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
no24-1m No. 49 Sixth st., Pittsburg.

Want of Sleep.

Opium or morphine is usually prescribed as a soporific. Both are violent remedies, and react violently, producing nausea, headache and prostration. They are often given when they are not needed, and not unfrequently they increase the irritation of the brain instead of soothing it. Probably in seventy-five cases out of a hundred in which they are administered, Plantation Bitters, given in moderate doses, and at proper intervals, would have the desired effect. Persons who find it difficult to compose their minds to sleep after lying down at night, or whose slumbers are disturbed by bad dreams, or are too brief to afford due nourishment, are advised to try the Plantation Bitters as an anodyne; for this comprehensive medicine is not only a tonic and alterative, but a delightful sedative—a "balm of hurt minds" as well as a reviver of enfeebled frames.

Its use, as a means of producing healthful sleep, involves none of the unpleasant secondary consequences of a resort to the former narcotics. They all, without exception, excite the stomach; while the effect of the Bitters is to tone, and without irritating that sensstive organ.

Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 p. m.

J. MAGOFFIN,
Cashier.
dec10:6td&4tw

SUFFER NO MORE.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Piles and Humors,
Piles and Humors,

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

Every Bottle Warranted.
Every Bottle Warranted.

Ask for the above preparation. It is no humbug. Relief is warranted in every case. Sold by

JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, cor. of Diamond.

THE LANCET AS WELL AS

CAUSTIC does its share of harm in the treatment of Syphilitic Lumps, the first thing done is to plunge the knife into the unfortunate person. When will this inhuman practice be stopped?

A poultice of ground flaxseed thickened with yeast will be far more efficacious than the knife, while at the same time use the

SAMARITAN'S ROOT

And HERB JUICES,

As directed on the bottle, and a cure will speedily follow. Price of Root and Herb Juices $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $7 00.

JOSEPH FLEMING,

84 Market st., Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

DR. BROWN, NO. 59 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room' continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (F. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w

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ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AIKEN & CO.,

Dealers in

Roofing Slate!

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TINNED SLATING NAILS,

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Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap6:w

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LAND AGENCY.

250 FARMS

FOR SALE IN

North Corolina.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

☞ Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS,
LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.
oct7

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Smoking Tobacco

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3d District of Maryland.

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dec24-1yw

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WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Bleed, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

my4:TU-TH&S-1y

DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all reputable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago.
may14:1yw

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,

EDWARD CARTER,
se24-3mw "R" 2 Amity st., New York.

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1yw-g.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

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A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sen by mail, free.

Adress DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap15:1yw-sp

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Jackson's Cough Syrup. Price, 25c.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
Jackson's Cough Syrup. Price, 25c.
ROBBIN'S PECTORAL TROCHES.
Jackson's Cough Syrup. Price, 25c.
CHLORATE OF POTASSA LOZENGES.
Jackson's Cough Syrup. Price, 25c.
CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES.
Jackson's Cough Syrup. Price, 25c.

The best and Cheapest preparations for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and all diseases of Throat and Lungs.

A. Torrence & Co.

N. P.—Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all hours.

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphillis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Ammennorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dyamennorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In ordinary cases, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own labratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Office, No. 9 Wylie Street, near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr5:d&w

FOR SALE BY DIRCK & LEFSTROM, REALESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St. late St Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $8,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, the very best, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DIRCKS & LEFSTROM,
49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair,
de8tf Pittsburgh.

DR. A. G. WALTER,

Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,

PITTTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving an restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:1yw

☞ Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m

BANK NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Associations
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. ju16:6MW

OVER $4,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

FOR 1871.

The first edition of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Copies of **Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide**, is published and ready to send out—160 pages, and an Engraving of almost every variable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with Three Hundred fine Wood Engravings and Two beautiful

COLORED PLATES,

The most beautiful and the most instructive Floral Guide published. A GERMAN EDITION published in all other respects similar to the English.

Sent free to all my customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for **Ten Cents**, which is not half the cost. Address

JAMES VICK,
dec5 3td&w Rochester, N. Y.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,
dec24:tf-w 78 Nassau street, New York City

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

Prussians Falling Back.

THE FRENCH ADVANCING.

Germans Reported Tired of War.

Rumored Alliance Between the United States and Russia.

EVACUATED BY THE PRUSSIANS.

BORDEAUX, December 31—The towns of Auferres, Gray and Vesoul have been evacuated by the Prussians, before the advance of the French, under orders of Generals Bressalles, Bremes and Garibaldi. The army of Bordeaux is to march directly on Paris. As the French advance the inhabitants hasten to our ranks, and thus the army increases rapidly in numbers. The smaller towns now resist the enemy as in the case of Tours, which in consequence of the combat, Mourral was not occupied by the Germans. At Argent and Cog the Prussians were repulsed by the population.

GERMANS TIRED OF WAR.

LONDON, December 31.—The German authorities of Versailles accuse the French of paying seven hundred and fifty franc to each French officers escaping from captivity and breaking his parole.

A dispatch from Arras brings the report that the German soldiers on the march to the north of France openly declare themselves tired of war.

A dispatch from Madrid on Thursday evening says: General Prim is much better, and that his wounds evince no serious symptoms.

RUMORED ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATED AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, December 31.—The *Post's* Moscow correspondent says: The belief in an alliance between the United States and Russia, in case of war, is becoming all but universal.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

PARIS, December 22.—The losses which were sustained by General Ducrot's army during the late sorties from the city, have been so heavy and serious as to render it necessary to reconstruct the army of defense. With this object in view, General Blanchard's division has been broken up General Demalroy's division has been transferred to and amalgamated with the third army under General Vinoy. Generals Blanchard and Vinoy still hold important commands.

Out of forty-seven Sisters of Charity attending the small pox hospital, eleven have died.

HAVRE, Dec. 31.—Gen. Roy yesterday carried the Prussian position on the hights of Bouille, Orival and Chateau Albert. The affair lasted six hours. The loss was small on both sides.

VERSAILLES, Dec 20.—Great quantities of munitions of war were found abandoned in Fort Avron. Two companies of Saxons have advanced as far as the village of Bondy.

ALBERT, Dec. 30.—The flying column or General Manteuffel's army encountered and defeated three battalions of Gardes Mobiles at Foughnety with a small loss, taking ten officers and two hundred men prisoners.

LOSS OF THE BESIEGING FORCES.

HAVRE, December 30.—The loss of the besieging forces during the bombardment of Fort Avron, on the 28th, are reported to have been eight thousand.

FALLING BACK.

The columns sent forward by General Chausey report that the Prussians are falling back on Paris.

A VICTORY.

In an engagement near Briene, yesterday, the French gained a victory over two thousand five hundred Germans.

DENIED.

The *Moniteur* says a dispatch from Prussian hands, reporting that the city of Tours asked for the Prussian garrison is absurd and a falsehood.

REACHED THE BESIEGERS.

Advices from Paris to the 29th represent that the larger portion of the army of Prince Frederick Charles has reached the lines of the besiegers of Paris and joined them.

SWORN TO CUT THROUGH.

It is reported that Beaure Poire has formed in Paris a corps of twelve thousand volunteers who have sworn to cut their way through the Prussian lines and organize a levy in the Provinces.

Herald Special.

DISSATISFACTION IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

BERLIN, December 29.—The Prussians are now sending to the front Landwehrs aged forty-two and forty-three years. It is considered that the utmost efforts which Germany is capable of making is being made. Though its system of supplying a vast army is admitted to be admirable, it cannot obviate the dissatisfaction and distrust which exists in considerable sections of the country. Notwithstanding the official statements concerning the victualling and clothing of troops, popular instinct appreciates the difficulty of the situation in its proper light. Although no symptoms of discouragement is perceptible, the former enthusiasm has ceased to exist, and a strong desire for peace is expressed. A rose-colored tint is given to all official accounts, so that only from private sources do we learn that the hospitals around Versailles contain eighteen thousand sick and wounded.

The visit of the delegation of the Peichstag to Versailles, it is now admitted, was premature. They received an indifinite reply from the King.

The threatening aspect of the Luxemburg question has somewhat diminished, when the difficulties with Switzerland arose. The Germans demanding the strictest neutrality.

The latest news from Saigow is that the French Governor of Cochin China, by order of the Queen, has given notice to all Frenchmen to quit the place forthwith.

WILHEMTHOHE, December 29.—The present is the severest winter experienced here for many yeare.

HARRISBURG.

Special to the Post.

HARRISBURG, January 1.

Nearly all the members of the Legislature are here

Thirty Republicans of the House of Representatives held an informal caucus yesterday afternoon, appointing Messrs. Elliott, of Philadelphia, Stone, of Warren, Reinoehl, of Lancaster, Whitson, of Lancaster, Keech, of Chester, Humphreys, of Allegheny, and Cloud, of Philadelphia, a special committee to fix up the slate of the minor offices for the regular caucus.

Webb, of Bradford, and McJunkin, of Venango, are named for the Speakership, with the odds in favor of the former.

General Selfridge, for Clerk, is opposed by McCracken, of Warren, but unsuccessfully. Lee will again be assistant, and Smull resident clerk.

William J. Ovens, of Philadelphia, has the inside track for Sargeant at Arms, though Allegheny claims the nomination.

In the Senate a great pressure is being made for positions. Wallace has nearly the unanimous Democratic support for Speaker, but Buckalew is known to have declared that he would not vote for him in any event, which would leave the organization of the Senate uncertain. In this event, Purman, of Greene, is discussed as the compromise candidate.

Jacob Ziegler, of Butler; Charles W. Carrigan, of Philadelphia; Henry G. Smith, of Lancaster; C. F. Alexander, of Centre, and David Caldwell, of Philadelphia, are all prominent candidates for the Clerkship, with the odds in favor of Ziegler.

F. A. Coalihan, of Schuylkill, is Randall's candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms, but Dechert is pushing John Ahren, of Philadelphia.

The contest is close and spirited, with John R. McCune, of Philadelphia, as the third candidate.

Both caucusses will be held to-morrow night.

S.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, December 31.

The pall bearers at the funeral of Mrs. Secretary Belknap, to-morrow afternoon, will be Secretary Fish, Post Master General Creswell, Judge S. F. Miller, of the Supreme Court, General Horace Porter, C. P. Marsh, of New York, General Michler, Secretary Robeson, General Sherman, General Rickett, Wm. S. Huntington, Commodore Alden and General E. W. Rice, of Iowa.

At a fire in the northern part of this city, to-day, Mrs. Ann Bass, aged seventy-nine years, was so badly burned that she died.

Fourteen hundred and eighty-three marriage licenses were issued in the District of Columbia during 1870. Forty-three divorce cases were filed during the same period. Eighteen divorces were granted, five dismissed, and the remainder are pending.

Secretary Boutwell has issued a circular giving the numbers and denominations of many of the registered bonds caveated on the books of the Department at this date. The bonds are from fifty to five thousand dollars each and aggregate $7,502,000.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Belknap took place this afternoon from St. Johns Episcopal Church. Among the prominent persons present were: President Grant, Vice President Colfax, the Cabinet, with the exception of Akerman, Foreign Ministers and Judges of Supreme Court. The remains were interred in Oakhill Cemetery.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the sale of four millions of coin and the purchase of six millions of bonds during the month.

The accrued interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds to January, amount to over $8,000,000.

MEMPHIS.

Sudden Death of a Hebrew Rabbi—Bold Robbery and Murder—Arrest of the Murderer of Crockett.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, December 31.—Rev. Simon Tuck, a Hebrew Rabbi, in charge of the Reformed Temple, died suddenly at his residence, last night, of heart disease. He had just delivered a lecture at the Temple. Deceased was widely known and universally esteemed.

A bold robbery was perpetrated on a man named Pondram, on Commercial street, last night, by two men. Pondram resisted and was fatally stabbed. Pat Sullivan, who was released yesterday on bail from arrest on account of the murder of Ada Jones, was arrested to-day, as one of the assailants of Pondram, and committed.

Henry Hams, a negro, who murdered John Bell Crockett, at Bradley's Landing, on Tuesday night, was arrested here last night, at a negro fair, and taken to Arkansas, on a requisition of Governor Clayton. The money of the murdered man was found on him.

THE FAR WEST.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—The Apache Indians are very active, committing many murders and running off large bands of cattle in the vicinity of Tucson, Arizona.

On the 18th of December, a freight train from Tullyochoca and Delong, en route for Camp Goodwin, when about twenty miles east of Tucson, was attacked by a large party of Indians, and after a sharp fight, in which Martin Revira was killed and two others wounded, the Indians got away with the oxen. The wounded men were brought to Tucson.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—A blast of sixty thousand pounds of powder was successfully exploded in the blue point gravel gold mine this afternoon. Gold bearing earth, two hundred feet square and seventy-five feet deep, was lifted twenty feet and completely shattered. It was the greatest mining blast ever fired in California.

CONFLAGRATION!

NO LIVES LOST.

SEVENTY BUILDINGS BURNED

Estimated Loss $200,000.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MIFFLIN, Pa., January 1.—Seventy buildings in the center of this town, including stores, dwellings and stables, were burned last night, causing a loss which is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. The Odd Fellows Hall, *Democrat* and *Register* offices, Union Hotel, Sulloff & Sellers, Tilton & Osfenshades, and Hoffman's stores, and J. C. Holtbaugh's restaurant were destroyed with the dwellings of the following persons: S. Hilliting, D. Hamilton, Mrs. Reese, W. Egoff, E. S. Doty, S. Parker, H. Goshen, H. G. Bonsall, J. Stambaugh, John Wright, C. McClellan, Mrs. Oswalt, Wm. Wise, John Detrick, Robert Gallagher, James Robison, Mrs. Dolan, and Messrs. Hoffman, Troup and Hazzard, together with six or eight frame buildings of George Jacobs, occupied as offices and shops. Twenty-five or thirty stables were also destroyed. Amount of insurance unknown. No loss of life.

CONNECTICUT.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 29.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Home Insurance Co., held to-day, and the following facts show that the stock has never been over $400,000, though nominally $1,000,000 that company reported in 1867 funds which they never possessed, and at the present time their indebtedness exceeds the assets about $200,000. It was voted that all agents be notified to stop issuing policies, order taking effect from the hour of its passage. Committee of five appointed with the aid of two lawyers investigating affairs and report on Saturday, December 31st, as the basis of further action.

CHICAGO.

Internal Revenue Receipts—Flouring Mill Burned—Man Killed.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, December 29.—The Internal Revenue receipts in this district for the past eleven months foot up $7,984,081, being $2,189,882 in excess of the amount received the previous year.

The flouring mill of Geo. Smith, at Watertown, Wisconsin, was burned last night including several thousand bushels of wheat. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $25,000.

Nathaniel Blanchard, an enterprising and respected citizen, while ascending the roof of his own mill on the opposite side of the river, lost his foothold and fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and was instantly killed.

The total number of deaths in Chicago during the year have been 7,351, being 179 less than the previous year.

MONETARY.

Gold Market Light and Dull—Stocks Strong and Active—Money Easy.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Transactions in Gold have been light and the market closed dull and steady at 110¾@110⅞. Loans made at from 3 to 7 per cent. gold. Clearances about $44,000,000. Shipment specie to-day $415,000. Goverments opened steady. At noon the market was higher on all the gold bonds, and closed strong at the advanced prices. Stocks very strong. Rock Island very active. There were some heavy transfers of North Western prefered, stock to-day per German account, and it is stated that the total transfers for this account will reach 20,000 shares. Bank statement, loans decrease $1,393,711, Specie, increase $2,439,090; Circulation, decrease $39,469; Deposits, decrease, $544,369; Legal tenders, decrease, $194,350. Money, easy and firm at 7 per cent., currency to 7 gold, most of the business at the lower rates. The Southern State securities were quiet and firm this afternoon, there was no second call. There will be no session of either Stock or Gold Boards on Monday.

ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Accident—Two Men Injured—River Tonnage Report.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—The eastward bound night express train, on the Missouri and Pacific Railroad, ran off the track about four o'clock this morning, at Boger Station, seventy-five miles west of here, and completely wrecked the express and baggage cars. Wm. Heim, of Atchison, Kansas, express messenger, was seriously, and the baggage master slightly hurt. The accident was caused by the sinking of the sill on which the switch rests, and although the indicator was properly placed, the switch rail did not connect with the rail on the main track. There was about fifteen inches of the flange of one of the locomotive wheels torn off, and the engine ran some three hundred yards over the frozen ground. The express car ran into a freight train on a side track, badly injuring its engine and leaving hardly a vestige of itself, while the baggage car was hurled down an embankment, and but for the breaking of the coupling a terrible loss of life would have resulted, as the train was running at a high rate of speed and had some two hundred passengers on board. The damage to the train is from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars.

The river tonnage of this port the past year was one million one hundred and sixty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine tons. The total quantity of freight brought to this city by St. Louis and St. Paul line of packets the past season was seven hundred and sixty-four thousand, three hundred and seven tons.

The weather is still cold, the mercury being below freezing point all day. Vehicles of all descriptions are crossing the river on the ice above the bridge piers.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 29.—The steamship Weser, from New York for Bremen, has arrived.

GLASGOW, December 29.—The steamship Darien, from New York for this port, touched Moville to-day.

THE FAR WEST

California's New Years Gift to France.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 31.—The French sent the following to Gambetta yesterday: "New Year's gift to France of the Frenchmen of California, One Hundred Thousand Francs for national defense. Viva La France, Vive La Republique." For the Central Committee of California, G. Huchoheld received to-day an enthusiastic response from Gambetta.

MARINR NEWS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, December 31.—Arrived, the steamer Queen from Liverpool. The steamship Thomas Kelso sailed to-day from here for New Nrleans, consigned to Jas. A. Raynor, Esq. This is the pioneer ship of line between New Orleans and this coast.

LONDON, December 31.—The Lima, from Glasgow for New York, ran upon the break of the Antelles in Clyde, and was obliged to put back to Havre to have her bottom examined.

NEW YORK.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, January 1.—General Pleasanton declines a farewell banquet tendered by his associates in the revenue service in this city. He says in his letter of response to the invitation that the government should abolish the moiety system and double the salaries of officers, thus reducing the expense to the government, increasing popular confidence in the service, and relieving officials from the embarrassing suspicion under which they are often compelled to labor.

General Pleasanton assumes the Commissionership of Internal Revenue on Tuesday.

The Republican general committee of Kings county last night elected S. B. Dutcher, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, chairman for the ensuing year.

Tammany Hall last night elected a general committee for 1871, making only a few important changes in the membership.

CINCINNATI.

Newport Barracks—Police Business During the Year—Banquet to General Schenck—Meeting of Tobacco Dealers—Railroad Matters—Excitement Among the Hog Slaughterers, &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, December 31.—Dr. Thrall enters upon his duties as Marshal of the Southern Ohio District on Monday.

The Newport barracks, after all, will not be vacated. General Gordon Granger will, it is said, succeed General Wessel in command.

Seven thousand four hundred and thirty-four prisoners were tried in the police court, this year, two thousand five hundred and forty of whom were sent to the workhouse.

A movement is on foot among the merchants here to tender General Schenck a banquet, before his departure for England.

A petition was filed to-day, by the Andes Insurance Company, asking that Hossfeld, Elliott & Co., of Hamilton, Ohio, be adjudged bankrupt.

The near approach of New Years day created little commotion to-day, the Christmas festival having almost monopolized attention. Business will generally be suspended on Monday, which will be observed as the legal holiday.

At an adjourned meeting of the tobacco dealers, warehousemen and manufacturers, of this city and Covington, to consider changes in the method of inspection, it was determined to employ a single inspector, and J. A. Prague, of Covington, was appointed inspector. The fees were fixed at 30c per hogshead and 15c per box.

The directors of the short line railroad to Dayton, will not hold their meeting here until after the twenty-fifth of January. This is to enable the stockholders of the Lake Shore, Indiana, Columbus and Cleveland Railroads, to pass upon the action of their directors with reference to contracts for building.

The recent award of the County Commissioners for printing, binding, &c., will be tested in the courts, on the ground that it was not made to the lowest responsible idder.

The contest for the offices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association is waxing unusually warm between the regulars and independents. The election occurs on Tuesday.

CINCINNATI, January 1.—An action was commenced in the Superior Court, yesterday, by J. F. Baldwin, attorney for Charles Flack, a hog slaughterer, against nearly all of the hog slaughterers of the city—about fifty individuals, concerned in some twenty-one firms—for damages arising from a conspiracy to restrain trade. It is alleged in the petition that these slaughterers had formed a ring to control the slaughtering of hogs, the objects being to do away with the competition which had led to the payment of a premium over the offal to farmers for the privilege, and to compel packers to buy of the ring. This combination proved successful, and the plaintiff soon found that the extensive arrangements he had made for carrying on the business were useless, and he suffered heavy loss in consequenee. Instances were known where packers had bought slaughtered hogs of parties outside the ring, and were unable afterwards to buy of the ring, the latter thus making good the threat they had made to control the market. One dealer, a Boston packer, upon being threatened in this way, took his money and went to Chicago to complete his packing. Damages are laid at twenty thousand dollars. The case excites great interest, and it will undoubtedly be strongly contested by the ring.

—A bill is before the Tennessee Legislature to create the new State of Franklin out of East Tennessee.

BOSTON.

The Ames Plow Company—Mayor Shurtliff's Address—Inauguration of the New City Government.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BOSTON, December 31.—The Boston *Journal*, in an article on the suspension of the Ames Plow Company and the solvency of Oakes Ames, says: There is no doubt that in a few months Ames will be able, not only to sustain himself, and come out of his trial with a large fortune, but he will, without causing the loss of a dollar to any one, carry to a successful termination those projects which his energy and enterprise have induced him to participate in.

Mayor Shurtliff delivered his validictory address at the final meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day, after three years service.

The new city government will be inaugurated on Monday.

ALBANY.

Action of the Court in a Railroad Case.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ALBANY, December 31.—In the case of James Fisk against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, Judge Leonard having heard the motion for a change of venue this morning, delivered an opinion, concluding as follows:

The order must be entered setting aside and vacating the order made at the special term before Justice Barnard, December 20th, staying proceedings, with ten dollars costs; and also, the order must be entered, setting aside the Chamber order made by Justice Barnard the same day, requiring the defendants to show cause, &c., and stay in the meantime, with ten dollars and costs. The motion and these orders will be entered in Renksællaer.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Destructive Fire and Explosion—Steamboats Destroyed—Heavy Losses—Insurances.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW ORLEANS, January 1.—Early this morning a fire from the steamer Magenta spread rapidly to the Grad Era, Julia A. Rudolphe, Thompson Dean, and John Howard. All are a total loss except the Howard, the hull of which may be saved. The Magenta was valued at thirty thousand dollars; insured for ten thousand dollars. The Grand Era was valued by her owners at $70,000; insured for $35,000. Rudolph, valued at $30,000; half insured. Thompson Dean, valued at $150,000; reported to be insured for $120,000. All the above insurances are in Western offices. The Dean's cargo was destroyed, and consisted of 1,600 sacks of coffee, 300 hogsheads of sugar and molasses, of Steele & Co., valued at $100,000; insured here for $50,000.

John Howard's new boat had 1,200 bales of cotton, and a large lot of Western produce. The boat and cargo was valued at $130,000; loss $100,000. The insurance is unknown.

The steamship De Soto, hence yesterday evening for New York, took fire at six o'clock twenty-seven miles below the city. She was run on McCall's Flats and was burned to the water's edge. The De Soto cleared December 25th, but she was run into by the tow boat and returned for repairs. The cargo consisted of nine hundred and eighty-eight bales of cotton, two hundred and one hogsheads of sugar, one thousand barrels of molasses and sundries. The steamer and cargo are valued at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and is almost a total loss. The insurance is unknown. The vessel was owned in New York.

BALTIMORE, January 1.—The ice boat Chesapeake, a steamer of great power used for cleaning the harbor and bay of ice, blew up last evening off Sandy Point, near Annapolis. One man was instantly killed and three others severely scalded. After the explosion the Chesapeake was burned and sunk. She cost $135,000. Insured for $65,000.

The Victory in Georgia.

The Democracy have not only carried Georgia by a sweeping majority, but they have done it over enormous election frauds that were perpetrated by their Radical opponents—the facilities for so doing being made purposely easy by Ackerman's bill. The Savannah (Ga.) *News* states that "8,349 votes were taken in that city, which is an excess of 1,000 votes over what is believed to be the legal vote of the city." Upon this point it comments as follows:

Without laying any special blame to the managers of the election, who, with one or two exceptions, manifested no disposition of unfairness, it is easy to understand how this number of illegal votes were cast under a law which opened the ballot boxes free from the restraints of registration or personal challenge to voters too ignorant to understand the obligations of citizenship, and but too eager to serve the corrupt men by whom they were marshalled like heards of buffaloes to the polls. From the time the polls were opened on Tuesday morning till the close on yesterday evening, the Court-house was surrounded by thousands of negroes from the swamps and rice plantations in the vicinity, from the adjoining counties, and from South Carolina, whom nobody knew, many of them scarcely knowing themselves, and who, though they kept up a steady stream of voters, seemed not to diminish until just before the close of the polls at six o'clock last evening. Some thirty or forty of these buffalo voters were detected in repeating and were arrested, but no doubt hundreds doubled and trebled their votes without detection, while hundreds of others from South Carolina and adjoining counties of this State, where they had already voted, deposited their ballots without hindrance. At the polls in King Solomon's District, held without authority of law, and in defiance of protest by Bullock's managers, the same system of indiscriminate and illegal voting was carried on to even a greater extent.

—A wealthy bachelor, having had one or two lawsuits for breach of promise, now replies to any young lady who wishes a few minutes private conversation, "No, you do not, madame. It cuts me to the heart to be compelled to doubt the honorableness of your intentions, but that sort of thing is played out. My rule is imperative, and if you have any business with me it must be transacted in the presence of two witnesses!"

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A new Postoffice has been established at Brottonville, whereof Mr. James Hull is postmaster.

A gang of thieves have revived the old route which they operated upon last winter, along the main line of the North Penn Railroad.

The fair recently held by the members of the Episcopal Church at Jenkintown, was a signal success—realizing over $1,500.

We learn that on Tuesday evening of last week, two children, a son and daughter of George Slagle, living at the mouth of Tom's Run, above Parker, were fatally burned from the explosion of a lamp and oil can. The children had gone to bed, and the lamp needing oil, one of the boarders proceeded to fill the lamp while burning, when the explosion took place, setting fire to the bed and the children. The one died on Wednesday and the other on Thursday. Why is it that people will not take warning?—*Kittaning Sentinel.*

The Greensburg *Tribune* says: learn that the distillery belonging Daniel Robinson & Co., in East Hunti don township, was burned to the ground on last Monday night or Tuesday morning. It has not been in operation for some time, and therefore, there was no fire about the premises; hence the burning must have been the work of an incendiary. Everything connected with the establishment, including the bonded warehouse, was consumed. The whisky, however, had all been removed some time ago, hence none of that article was lost.

Six of the heavy weights of Norristown, were selected by Judge Ross as jurors to examine and report upon a proposed road in Lower Marion. After business, and before dinner, they were weighed, and the six brought the scale to 1,210 pounds. It was proposed to repeat the experiment after dinner, but two objections arose. The owner of the scales demurred, as the risk was too heavy, and some of the gentlemen objected to being weighed individually, as they are pretty good trencher men. If their opinions are proportionately weighty it will be useless to dispute the verdict.

OHIO NEWS

Henry Jones, at McLuney, Perry county, has a contract for furnishing the State House at Columbus with coal.

THE fatal scourge, Diptheria, is prevailing at Hillsboro, with great fatality, and a number of children have died.

THE funds raised in Chillicothe for the relief of widows and orphans of Prussian soldiers, amount to $640.

THE coal miners at Nelsonville, Athens county, are on a strike again, demanding four cents per bushel, which the employing operators refuse to pay.

A MAN in Huron took his son out to a shed to thresh him. The shed fell down while the castigation was in progress, and broke the old man's shoulder.

MRS. ANNA L. CAMPBELL has been appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in the Ninth Ohio District, vice her husband, deceased.

PATRICK ROGERS, a former member of tha Ohio Legislature, died in Cincinnati, a few days ago, leaving an estate of a quarter million.

A GUEST at the Cowles House, in Painesville, upon retiring on Monday evening, blew the gas out in his room. He was nearly stupified when the porter called him up for the morning train.

THE Marion *Mirror* says: A towering Democrat, six feet, seven and one-half inches tall, was in our office the other day. That's the way they grow down here.

COLUMBIANA county has lost another of its old and honored citizens, in the death of Mr. James Tolerton, Sr. He went out Wednesday morning for the purpose of attending to his farm duties, in good health, and, in a short time, was found dead. He was about ninety-three years old.

A GENTLEMAN in Roseville, who become jealous of his wife, last week undertook to frighten her by getting drunk and pretending that he had taken arsenic, lulladova and various other things. She did not scare, and he got sober, after frightening the town out of its wits and calling all the doctors for several miles around.

ON Saturday last, Mrs. Hannah Jones, who lives at Shreve, and who is the widow of Hon. Benjamin Jones, deceased, celebrated her seventieth birthday. It has been customary for years for the family to hold a reunion each year on the occurrence of her birthday, and we undertand that the reunion held on Saturday was especially pleasant. The number present, embracing sons and daughters and grandsons and grand-daughters, was forty-three.

WE clip the following from the Akron *Times:* On last Wednesday morning our citizens were startled by the report that Mrs. W. A. Hanford had dropped dead upon the street. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that it was not Mrs. W. H. Hanford, but an aunt of our esteemed fellow citizen, and the widow of Wm. Hanford. She was quite aged, and in passing from an outbuilding, fell and hurt herself, but was placed in bed. The shock, however, was too great for her nervous system, weakened as it was by old age, and she passed away. She was seventy-three years of age.

THE Mt. Vernon *Banner* has the following: Among the many successful and wealthy farmers in Knox county, who have made the raising of fine stock a speciality, is our friend Isaac P. Larimore, Esq., of Milford township. The following fact in regard to some of his recent operations will no doubt be interesting to our readers: A few days ago he sold 24 hogs to Graham & Kirkpatrick, of Utica, weighing 7,404 pounds, or on an average of 308½ pounds to a hog. One of these was a four year old sow, one a barrow 16½ months old, and 22 of them averaged about 8½ months old. The 22 pigs were a cross of Chester White sows and a Magee boar. Mr. Larimore recently sold 10 steers to Messrs. Conrad, Vanatta & Co., 4 of which were three years old and 6 two years old—the average weight being 1,268 lbs. Among the late purchases of Mr. Larimore were four heifers and one bull calf, from James Martin, of Monroe townshp, for $500, or $100 each. They were short-horned, thorough-bred Durhams.

—Good temperance people will be surprised to learn what a sot the mocking bird makes of himself in Florida. His special weakness is the berry of the Pride-of-China tree, upon the juice of which he becomes as drunk as a biled owl. A flock of tipsey mocking-birds is a very funny sight. They fly around in a most comical manner, hiccoughing and staggering just like real men, mixing up all sorts of bacchanalian songs and interrupting one another in the most impudent manner, not at all like well-behaved birds.

LOCAL NEWS.

"THE PARDONER."

Geary's Reasons for Some of the Pardons he has Granted—The Cases Near at Home.

From Governor Geary's Pardon Report we take the following which will prove interesting to some of our readers, as it shows who were active in procuring some of the pardons granted in this neighborhood:

W. C. Wray and George W. Shaw, Fayette, September 13, 1869. Burglary. Each five years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned February 21. Pardon of Wray recommended by Thomas M. Marshal, E. Biddle Roberts, T. H. Collier, A. L. Pearson, and many other members of the Pittsburgh bar; by the Mayor of Pittsburgh and his immediate predecessor in office; by over one hundred persons connected with the police force of Pittsburgh, gentlemen representing the press, several aldermen, and about seven hundred of the principle business men and citizens of that city. Reasons. Wray is believed to be entirely innocent of the crime of which he was convicted. The pardon of Shaw is recommended by W. H. Playford, J. P. Boyd, Amos Hutton, J. N. Walker, and seventy-five citizens of Fayette county. Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, President Judge of the Court before which the prisoners were convicted, says. "on the first inquiry whether the facts constituted the crime of burglary, I had and still have my doubts," * * * "As to the question of the innocence of the prisoners, I say now, what I said when I overruled a motion for a new trial, if I had been of the jury, I don't think I would have consented to a verdict of guilty." Four years and six months remitted.

Michael Cella. Allegheny, March 27, 1869. Buggery. Fine of three hundred dollars, and three years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned April 16. Recommended by Thomas M. Marshall, Thomas J. Bigham, John W. Riddell, A. M. Brown, James A. Butler, Wm. C. Moreland, Thomas A. Rowley, Joseph Brown, John H. Stewart, J. G. S. White, Alex. Miller, James Taylor, M. S. Humphries, John H. Kerr, Senators and Representatives of the county of Allegheny. Reasons; Celia has a large family of small children. (their mother being dead,) who are a charge upon the public; there is great doubt of his guilt; and his conduct while in prison has been exemplary. One year and eleven months remitted.

Wm. Nilligan. Allegheny, June 26 1869. Assault and Battery. Sixty dollars fine and ten months in county jail. Pardoned April 22. Recommended by W. K. Nimick, George P. McBride, John Kane, John F. Duff, Robert R. Ringwalt, Hon. Edwin H. Stowe, Associate Judge; John H. Kerr, W. A. Scandrett, W. H. McKelvy and many other citizens of Pittsburgh. Reasons: Nilligan has heretofore borne an excellent character; he has a young wife and family in needy circumstances, dependent upon him for support, and has suffered all the punishment merited by his offence. Four days remitted.

Richard Snader and Murray Dias. Allegheny, January 13, 1866. Snader—Murder in the Second Degree. Dias—Manslaughter. Snader nine years and six months, and Dias nine years and three months in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned July 2. Recommended by eight of the jury who tried the case, twelve clergymen of the Pittsburgh conference, James M. Love, the committing magistrate, W. J. Froth, Thomas Howard, Dr. J. R. Vankirk, F. M. Anderson, T. J. Bigham, J. B. Copeland, Samuel Crompton, William Douglass, Francis A. Flanagan, David Hawbith, Milton P. Stilwell, and by four hundred and seven other citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity. Reasons: Both these young men, prior to this offence, had been of exemplary character; they were less guilty than others implicated with them, and acted more from temporary excitement than from malice; the officers of the prison certify to their good conduct.

Peter Wilbert. Allegheny, May 10, 1870. Assault and Battery. Fine one hundred dollars, and ten months in the county workhouse. Pardoned July 6. Recommended by W. G. Henderson, Charles F. Porter, Thomas A. Rowley, Frank P. Case, George Wilson, George W. Nelson, A. B. Stevenson, G. Bender, Alex. McBane, and more than five hundred other citizens of the county. Reasons: Wilbert's character has heretofore been good; the assault and battery was committed during a fight in which the prosecutor was the aggressor, and was in self-defense.

Daniel Green, Allegheny, September 29, 1866. Highway Robbery. Five years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned July 22. Recommended by Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, James L. Graham, Thos. M. Marshall, R. S. Morrison, A. M. Brown, Thomas Gibson, Robert P. Morris, David B. Oliver, and many other citizens of the county. Reasons: Green's character has heretofore been good, and strong doubts are entertained of his guilt.

Charles Fritz, Allegheny, September 3, 1870. Assault and Battery. Pardoned September 19. Recommended by Hon. James S. Negley, James L. Graham, John H. Kerr, E. A. Montooth, Dr. S. W. Riggs, August Ammon, J. H. Gray, A. Hilands, Dr. Charles Summerlin, Dr. W. C. McKelvy, and more than one hundred other citizens of the county. Reasons: Fritz's character for peace and sobriety heretofore has been good; he is suffering from bodily injuries received previous to his imprisonment; a longer confinement would endanger his life; he is not believed to be guilty of the offence of which he was convicted. Eleven months remitted.

Thomas Smith. Allegheny, January 2, 1867. Voluntary Manslaughter. Eleven years nine months in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned October 4. Recommended by Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, Thomas M. Marshall, C. W. Robb, John Mellon, Paul Hugus, C. L. Graff, C. H. Hawkins, A. T. Duncan, David H. Veech, Moses L. Massey, Samuel Rea, Edward D. Barrenne, Howard D. Little, W. H. Hunter, Alex M. Byers, W. A. Ahl, Willis Preston, and George M. Massey. Reasons: Smith has heretofore borne an excellent character; he had been attacked by a number of persons and drew his pistol in self-defence; the sentence was unusually severe; and public justice has been satisfied by the punishment thereof.

Teddy McCarthy. Allegheny, October 31, 1868. Assault and Battery. Seven years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned October 8. Recommended by Hon. James S. Negley, H. M. Long, Dr. W. D. Kearns, John W. Griffin, John H. Jones, Henry D. Seits, Jacob Ahl, Wm. J. Friday, D. F. Agnew, E. Elwanger, Ferdinand Stuber, Chas. A. Stimple, C. Williams, Christian Mattern, and over twenty-three hundred citizens of Allegheny county. Reasons: M'Carthy is a young man and has hitherto borne an excellent character; he was convicted entirely upon circumstantial evidence, and there are very serious doubts concerning his guilt.

William Rafferty. Allegheny, November 12, 1870. Gambling. Fine two hundred and fifty dollars, and two months' imprisonment in county jail. Pardoned November 19. Recommended by Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, Hon. Harry White, Hon. James L. Graham, H. Bucher Swope, R. W. Mackey, J. S. McDonald, Thomas W. Wright, Thomas P. Houston, John S. Robb, Thomas Steel, James Taylor, Jno. H. Stewart, W. C. Moreland, W. J. Gilmore, John McClaren, John H. Kerr, B. W. Morgan, M. Swartswelder, John Creighton, M. S. Humphries, and more than fifty other prominent citizens of Allegheny county. Reasons: Rafferty is young and has hitherto borne a good character; was led to commit this offence by professional gamblers; and has entirely abandoned gambling and engaged in legitimate business.

A RADICAL REPEATER.

He is Brought to Grief—His Counsel Pleads "Lolity" and Drunkenness as an Excuse—He is Held for Trial.

The charge has been made so often by the opponents of the Democracy that the "disloyal copperheads" do all the cheating and repeating in election times, that it will no doubt occasion some little surprise to the decent element of the Radical party to learn that one of their loyal Colonels has been arrested and held to answer the charge of repeating at the recent election. in Allegheny city. It appears that one Col. Dawson, (we don't know his first name), voted on last election day, in both the First ward and the First precinct of the Fourth ward. An information was made against him some days ago before Mayor Callow, and last evening was fixed for the hearing. Wm. D. Moore, Esq., appeared for the prosecution and Col. J. P. Glenn for the defendant. The first witness called was

Mr. W. H. Reel, who, being sworn, said he was Inspector in the First Precinct of the Fourth ward on last election day; was acquainted with Col. Dawson and received his vote on that day. The witness was cross-examined by the defendant's counsel when the following was elicited: Knew Mr. Dawson, but did not know where he lived; when he offered his vote I examined the register; could not find his name, and refused to let him vote; I again examined the register, found his name and that he lived on Robinson street; Dawson said he lived on Grantham street; I then received his vote; think he was sober, he answered all questions stadily, but was nos wor n.

stMr. M. F. Ward was next sworn, and stated that he wa an inspector in the First ward. Am acquainted with Mr. Dawson, and receved his vote on last election day. On cross examination Mr. Ward said he couldn't say if Dawson was under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Moore, council for prosecutor, said he had nothing to offer; the fact was already established that the defendant was guilty of repeating, and asked that he be held for trial.

Mr. Oliver Cornelius was called by the defense, who swore that he saw Dawson, drunk, on Craig street, on election day, about one o'clock, in company with four or five men; have frequently seen him under the influence of liquor; I had not been drinking, neither did I tell him to go and vote.

Mr. Glenn was unaware that the case was to be tried this evening and had no other witnesses.

Mr. Moore, we have a *prima facie* case, and there's no need for argument.

Mr. Glenn now broke out in a gushing appeal of eloquence, that not only made the audience laugh heartily, but even the good looking and loyal Mayor was forced to take part therein. Counsel said: You know he's been a soldier and risked his life, while his prosecutors never smelled powder. He fought the battles of his country and endeavored to capture Richmond "single handed and alone." Dawson may have done what is charged but as there was no contest the only explanation that he could give is that he was a "little drunk," thought he lived and had a right to vote in that ward. Could any one suppose that a soldier who had gallantly fought for his country would be guilty of violating the election laws to defraud the Government he risked his life to save? [Whew]. It is a small piece of business all around, and is a way the Democrats have of showing revenge.

Mr. Moore—All your Honor has to do is to determine whether we have established the charge. Here is the evidence of two respectable citizens that two votes were polled by the defendant on the same day, and that one was illegal. I admire a gentleman who has fought for his country, but I am opposed to him voting two or three times on the same day.

Some little pleasantries were here indulged in by Counsel, in which it was charged that New York was filled with Democratic repeaters, and that's the way the election was carried. This was met with the remark that U. S. Grant and his loyal bayonets could not save the Radical party, when Mayor Callow interrupted the conversation, by saying:

There is sufficient evidence that the defendant voted in both districts, and I will hold him to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars to answer the charge at Court.

Thus ended the case for the present. When we left the Mayor's office, Colonel Dawson was out hunting bail.

A Fragrant Topic.

The subtile escence which resides in many plants and fruits is so evanescent in its character as to have almost defied the efforts of chemists, until very recently, to imprison it in any foreign medium. The great secret with scientific men is to extract the aromatic principle from flowers and fruits, and with it surcharge spirits or syrups so that a permanence of quality, a facility of use, and a perfection of the unique odor of each may be given to articles which can be used in the boudoir, the kitchen or the dispensary. In ancient times the actual plant or fruit tried, was a clumsy contrivance by which a faded semblance to the fresh aroma could be obtained. In the culinary department, many plans were adopted to give a flavor to fine pastry and made dishes by bruising, mincing, grinding or grading the coarse materials containing the requisite zest, which might please the palate of an epicure. All these methods have passed away, and in the celebrated articles prepared by Joseph Burnett, of Boston, we have all the delicate odors, aromatic flavors and spicy qualities of the flowers, fruits and vegetables so concentrates and preserved as to secure the evanescent and subtile particles in a permanent and handy form, neither deteriorated in strength or diminished in pungency, but retaining the exact qualities of the original in their pristine vigor. For nearly a quarter of a century this gentleman has been engaged in the scientific manufacture of Flavoring Extracts, Cocoaine for the hair, Kalliston for the complexion, Florimel and Cologne Waters and the rarest kinds of delicate perfumery for the handkerchief; and his successin this difficult branch of chemical research has been very remarkable. The daintiest flavor which passes over the sense of taste has been caught by him and imprisoned for use. There is a refinement about Burnett's Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations which we have failed to discover elsewhere, and that coarse alcoholic scent and incongruous combinations which are too frequently present in the common preparations is lost sight of entirely. Burnett's Cologne is the best made in America.

Lung Diseases.

We publish in another part of to-day's POST one of a series of articles by Dr. Keyser, of 167 Liberty street, this city, which have an important bearing on a long and destructive class of diseases, which have been not only the plague but the opprobium of every age, and from the evidence which is adduced, we cannot but believe that his remedies and treatment are worthy of the serious consideration of all those who may be afflicted in that way.

The Doctor, many years ago, was known as a speaker of some note in political circles, but of late years has ceased altogether to take any part therein, more perhaps from a growing distaste therefor, than from any dislike of the party with which he had acted, believing that a wide and more useful field was open in the profession, in which, in some shape or other, he has been engaged for nearly thirty-five years. His great knowledge of pharmacy brings to his aid the best pharmaceutical preparations of recent invention, and his thorough knowledge of medicine, being the graduate of two schools, enables him to apply them with certainty and skill. To wish him success, is only to desire the good of our fellow men and the alleviation and care of a class of diseases, which he has labored hard for the past few years to bring under subjection to science as readily as any other known to our frail humanity. We append herewith a recent certificate, which our readers can judge of for themselves:

A NEW CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

I feel under a sense of obligation to make known to the Public the surprising cure of my wife, which not only astonished us, but all the neighbors, as she was supposed to be far gone in consumption, and by the use of your remedies and treatment she has entirely recovered, and now enjoys health the best of her life and health. She had been treated by several of the best physicians in our vicinity, but she could not, or at least, did not get well. They fancied her far gone in consumption. She had wasted to a shadow, coughed incessantly night and day. She had taken all the remedies, almost, of others cod liver oil, but it was all no use. When I consulted you in August last, you told me that if she pursued your treatment carefully, took your medicines and followed the regulations in regard to diet, he would get well. Her pulse at that time was 120. In a little, then it fell to 100 and gradually began to fall to a natural state. All this time she began to mend in health, her appetite got better, the color returned to her face, the expectorations became natural, and she gradually began to have sweet and refreshing sleep and all her general symptoms improved. Since I kept on taking the medicine although we were often tempted to try something else. Now the result shows that we did right in keeping on, as otherwise she might not have got well.

The cough had been of so long standing—over two years—and got worse and worse, until we called on you, and from the first week after she began to take your medicine she began to improve, and I take pleasure in making this public avowal to the beneficial effects of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and treatment, which, under Providence, I believe to have been instrumental in saving her life. My wife is twenty-three years old, and I don't believe she could have lived but for your medicine.

JOHN C. EVANS,
MARYE. EVANS.

Robinson Town hip, January 3, 1871.

A Morning Visit.

Mrs. Graham—Kate, where is your mother this morning? Kate—She is in the kitchen making mince pies. Mrs. G.—Why Kate; you surprise me! Mrs. Crocker told me only a few days ago that she was quite sick, and not able to be about. Kate—Oh yes; she was quite sick, but the day after Mrs. C. was here, ma sent for a bottle of Plantation Bitters, and has taken it three times a day since. It worked like a charm, and ma says she is better and stronger than she has been for years. She thinks it the best medicine in the world, and wants me to take some; but it is so awful bitter I do not like it. I have taken it several times, but it gives me such an appetite that I tell ma her mince pies will not last long. Mrs. G.—Good morning, Kate. Give my love to your mother and tell her she is safe so long as she has Plantation Bitters in the house.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co. New York.

Hazard & Caswell's.

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

TO CURE a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. I. BRADY & CO., No. 65 Wood street:

GOLD			110¾
United States 6s, 1881			119¾
"	"	5-20s, 1862	109¾
"	"	5-20s, 1864	108¾
"	"	5-20s, 1865	108¾
"	"	10-40s	107¾
"	"	5-20s, January and July, 1865	107¾
"	"	5-20s, " " 1867	107¾
"	"	5-20s, " " 1868	108
Due Coupons			12¾
Union Pacific Railroad			87¾
Central Pacific Railroad			93
Cy. Pacifics			110¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1871.

REMARKS—That the general reader may see the principal articles of consumption upon which the tariff has been reduced, we reproduce them. They will be useful for reference and comparison with prices now asked:

Articles.	Reduction cents.	Articles	Reduction cents.
Teas, all kinds	10	Allspice	10
Coffees	2	Allspice, ground	10
Cocoa, ground	4	Pepper, all kinds	10
Sugar	1	Ginger	3
Cinnamon	10	Nutmegs	50
Mace	15	Cloves	15
Currants	2½	Prunes	2½

As will be seen by our quotations of groceries prices are coming down to the reduced standard, and the consumers are about to reap the benefits of the new law. The weather is still extremely cold, holding navigation in its icy grasp. Business is dull though not more so than was to be expected at this season, coupled with the state of the weather. All the leading business houses are well supplied, and report a moderate trade demand. Grain is in light supply, and prices seem to incline upward. The smoke-house doors are not yet fully opened, hence we cannot announce a full supply of new cured meats. The produce and local markets are abundantly supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past 24 hours. They were unusually high. This, however, is always the situation during the holidays: Flour, 1,281 bbls; Apples, 77 bbls; Corn, 582 sacks; Wheat, 78 sacks; Barley, 386 Oats, 232 sacks; Butter, 48 packages; Hogs, 110 head Bacon, 125 tcs.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

BACON—We can report a good jobbing demand for new meat; sales at the following: Plain Shoulders, 11½c; sugar cured shoulders, 12½c; clear sides, 13½c; ribbed, 12¼c; sugar cured hams, 18@18½c; plain, 16½@17c; dried beef, 18c. Mess Pork, $21 00.

APPLES—The market continues firm with a fair trade demand. Prices have an upward tendency; we report sales in a regular way at $3 00@3 50@3 75 per bbl; receipts, 77 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—The market contains an ample supply, and prices are unchanged, with sales at 60@70c per gallon as per quality.

BEESWAX—Is in fair supply with sales at 30@38c per lb.

GRAIN—The market was firmer and buyers were more numerous and more inclined to purchase. The receipts have fallen off; wheat is held firmly at the advance we have previously noted: white, $1 35@1 38@1 40; red, $1 26@1 28@1 25 per bushel. Oats wanted at a slight advance; sales are now reported at 46@47c at depot; 56@57c from store. Rye steady; holders refuse to make concession in order to effect sales; we continue to quote at 80@85c first hands and stores. Corn firm and wanted; prices tending upward, the stock on hand being light; ear, mixed to prime, yellow is held at 68@70c; holders not anxious to sell. Barley dull; nothing doing worthy of note; we continue to quote spring, 80@85c; fall, 90@95c per bushel.

FLOUR—We can report a firm market, with a good demand for standard brands. The advance made by the mills has been sustained. The advance in wheat has caused other advances. The store rates are as follows: Spring wheat, $5 75@6 25; red winter, $6 25@6 50; white wheat, $6 75@7 25 in barrels, and 50c less in sacks.

HAY—The market was firm, with a falling off in the receipts; sales are reported from wagon at $12@16@18 per ton.

HONEY—In good supply, with sales at 30@35c per pound.

HIDES—sales of green salted, all weights, at 10@11½c per pound; green butcher's, cow and steer, 7@8c; green salted kip, 14@16c; do. calf, 16@18c; dry flint, 20@ 2c per pound.

POTATOES—Market firm at the late advance, with a light stock to operate with; store sales are reported at $1 20@1 15 per bushel.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra, $1 08@1 10; No. 2, 70c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, January 5, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was firm but not active, buyers evidently are indifferent about purchasing, the result was that sales were few and far between. Still holders appear firm in their views and are not disposed to make any concessions to insure sales.

CRUDE.

Holders were firm, refusing to sell spot or January below 9½c; we quote nominally January to July, sellers' option, 9¾c; buyers option, all year, 11@11¼c; February, 9¾c.

SALES.

500 bbls spot 9¾c

REFINED.

The market was firm although the transactions were not large; we quote as follows: Spot 22¼@22½c; January 22½c; January and February 22¼c; March 23¾c; April 24c; April, May and June 24¼c; buyers option, all year, 27½c.

SALES.

6,000 bbls, 3,000 in March; 3,000 in April 24c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE—On the upper road buyers were offering $3 14 for spot, and there were sales in small lots at $3 20, which was the ruling figure. On the lower road there is very little doing, buyers offering $3 30 for regardless and a few transations at $3 35 which was the highest figure during the day.

SALES.

500 bbls spot, upper road	$3 20
500 bbls spot, upper road	3 22½
450 bbls spot, upper road	3 20
500 bbls lower road	3 35
8 Cars, Petroleum Centre, irrespective	3 35
8 Cars, Tar Farm, H. G	3 50
1 Car, Oil City, regardless	3 60
500 bbls, Oil City, regardless	3 60
500 bbls, Oil City	3 65
500 bbls, Oil City, H. G	3 70

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1870.

REMARKS.

To-day being very generally observed as a New Years holiday, rendered the market rather a dull one, the run of stock all around being light. Hence we make but a brief report.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

The following table, giving the the number of car of cattle, hogs and sheep received by rail during the week, was handed us by Mr. McKeown, clerk in the freight office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayn & Chicago Railroad:

CATTLE.

	Cars.		Cars.
M. Varner	2	J. R. Groves	1
Marks & Bro	1	Varner & Lewis	1
S. Hamberger	1	S. Marks & Bro	1
Rothschild & Ziegler	1	Geo. Emerich	1
L. & J. Shamberg	2	Jos. Hoffday	1
A. F. Hayes	1	A. M. French	1
F. B. Farrell, Ind	1	Prepaid	1
Troutman & Co	1	Eldridge	1
J. H. Culter	1		
Total			25
Last week			40

HOGS.

	Cars.		Cars.
Greenwald & Kaufler	1	Geo. Emrich	2
Neely & Bro	1		
P. M. Snyder, Ohio	1	Prepaid on C. R	2
Total			7
Last week			6

SHEEP.

Total	3
Last week	3

In addition to the numbers indicated as above, it is proper to remark that runs of cattle, sheep and hogs came in from Washington, Greene, Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, Westmoreland, and other adjoining counties.

ADVANCED FREIGHT TARIFF.

The advanced freight tariff to eastern cities is as follows: To New York, per 100 pounds, 50 cents; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 40 cents per 100 pounds.

SALES.

The following sales were reported by leading dealers, with prices received, from which the reader can form a correct opinion as to the ruling of the market:

CATTLE.

The market was extremely dull, but prices were a shade better than on last Monday, particularly for fine cattle.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 81 head mixed Ohio cattle at $4 75@5 00.

E. Krouse sold 20 head Chicago mixed stock at $4 50@4 75.

J. Kreuss made a sale of 16 head of Washington county cattle at $4 00@4 75.

Carr & McAllister sold 40 head Chicago mixed cows and steers at $4 50@5 50.

J. Neeley offered and sold 31 head Ohio common to fair cattle at $3 00@4 75.

Shamberg & Hirsh sold 24 head medium to fair cattle at $3 50@4 75.

Greenwald & Kahn made a sale of 41 Ohio cattle at $3 75@4 25.

E. Katz sold 30 Ohio cattle at $3 00@4 00.

Rothchild & Z. made sale of 56 mixed stock at $4 00@4 50.

Keefer & Byers sold a bunch of 25 head stockers at $3 50.

F. Bielstine bought a fine show steer weighing 2,100 pounds, for which he paid $280, or about 12c per pound.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was not heavy, and the sales were light, prices ranging from $6 75 to 7 25.

Greenwald & Kahn made sales of 100 head fair hogs at $6 75@7 25, which is 25c better than last week.

J. Needy made sale of a fine bunch of 42 hogs at $7 00.

George Emrick disposed of 215 head at prices varying from $6 75 to 7 25.

SHEEP.

There were not more than 1,000 to 1,200 in market, and prices did not differ from last week.

J. S. Needy & Bro. made sales of 270 head mixed from 5c to 5c per lb.

Needy & McMillan disposed of 75 at $1 75@4 50 per head.

J. Drum sold 300 at $1 25@3 25 per head.

MILCH COWS.

No sales reported—worth $35 to $70—the latter an extreme.

HORSES AND MULES.

There were but few offered, and none sold—at seul East.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Flour firm at $5 10@6 35 for shipping. Wheat dull and unsettled; new spring, $1 43@1 43½; red amber, $1 45@1 50. Rye dull and nominal. Oats quiet at 61@62c. Corn dull and declined; No 1, 76@77c. Pork firm; future delivery, $18; sales on spot at $19 50. Prime mess beef firm at 26@28c. Lard firm. Eggs, dull and a shade lower; fresh, 32c; limed, 29c.

HARDWARE.

Copper steady; Ingot Lake, 22½@22¾c; Scotch Pig Iron, 32@34c; United States tin, 30@30½c; bar and sheet unchanged. Nails, 4½@4¾c for cut; 5½@6c for clinched, and 2@2½c for horse shoe nails.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, January 4.—Tobacco; sales of 57 hhds.; $5 50@6 50 for common to good logs; $6 75@8 00 for low to fine leaf. Bagging very dull; hemp and flax held at 25@26c. Cotton; holders firm but buyers not operating; middling 13@14c. Flour firm; extra family $5 25. Grain; nothing doing. Hogs dull and declined at $6 25@6 55; killed to date 231,700. Provisions better in demand and firm at last quotations. Whisky steady at 87c.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Cotton steady; middling at 14@14¼c. Flour steady; family at $5 40@$5 50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn heavy; the receipts depress the market; sales at 52@53c. Groceries unchanged. Eggs dull at 28c. Seed unchanged. Pork in light demand, but held firm at $19@19 25. There was nothing done in bulk meats; full prices were asked, but there was no demand. Bacon in light demand at 10@11@12½c. Hogs in good demand at full prices; receipts, 3,700. Whisky steady at 87c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 110¾. Exchange, dull at 1-10 per cent. discount.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, January 4.—Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet; firm. Wheat No. 2 spring excited and higher 2c, closing quiet at $1 11@1 11¼ this P. M., fairly active unchanged. Corn No. 2, mixed opened firmer, closed easier 43¾@44⅛ unchanged this P. M. Oats No. 2, steady closed 30¼@30⅜. Rye No. 2, firm at 75c. Barley No. 2 firmer closed 72½@75. High Wines—steady at 85. Provisions—firm steady. Mess pork—closed 15.85. Lard—11¾. Dressed Hogs—10@45, lower closed quiet 680, five 10@15c, lower. 5 50@6 25. Cattle dull 15@20c, lower $6 00@$6 25

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Flour steady; superfine winter $4 25@4 60. Cotton in fair demand and market firm at 14c. Wheat firm and advanced; No. 2 red winter $1 29; No. 3, $1 20. Corn dull but unchanged at 44@46c for mixed. Oats firm at 29@30c in bulk. Barley and rye nothing done. High-wines unchanged at 89c. Tobacco weak. Hemp nominal. Bagging 26@27c. Provisions quiet with only an order demand. Pork $18 75@19. Bulk shoulders 6¾@7c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10c. Bacon shoulders 9¾c, clear rib sides 11½c; clear sides 12c; sugar cured hams 16¾@17c. Lard dull at 11c. Hogs lower at $6@6 40; bulk sales at $5 40@6 30. Cattle unchanged.

Cotton Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

GALVESTON, January 4.—Cotton quiet; middling, 13¾c.

CHARLESTON, January 4.—Cotton quiet; middling, 14¾c.

MOBILE, January 4.—Cotton quiet, middling, 14¾c.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, January 4.—Flour steady. Wheat active; advanced 2@3c; No 1 white Michigan at $1 34; amber Michigan at $1 30½; No 1 red Wabash, $1 32½; No 2, $1 25½; rejected red $1 15. Corn quiet and unchanged; mixed at 50½c; yellow at 51c. Oats dull and nominal; No 2 at 45c. Clover seed steady at $6 40. Hogs steady at $6 95 for all weights.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Flour, firm. Family spring, $6 00@6 50; Ohio and Indiana, $6 25@7 25. Wheat, steady, Indiana red, $1 43@1 50; amber, $1 52. Rye 96c. Corn firm; mixed western 77c. Oats firm at 54@55c for State and 55@56c for western. Provisions in light demand. Mess pork $20 50. Crude petroleum 15½c; refined 22¾@23½c. Whisky scarce and unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, January 4.—Flour steady; western family, $6 75@7 50. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 46@1 45. Corn scarce and firm; white 80@82c; yellow 75@76c. Oats quiet at 55@56c. Mess Pork $20 50. Bacon 11½c; clear rib sides 12c; hams 16@18c. Lard 12@12½c. Whisky dull at 92@92½c.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, January 4.—Flour—Extra Spring's firm and active at $5 25. Wheat opened firm but closed dull; No. 1, $1 24½; No. 2 $1 10½. Oats dull and nominal. Barley dull. Corn—No. 2 mixed easier at 47½c. Rye—No. 1 firm. Mess pork firm at $18 50. Dressed hogs unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, January 4.—Flour steady. Wheat dull but unchanged; No. 1 red winter, $1 29. Corn firm; new shelled, 58c. Oats dull and nominal at 48c. Crude petroleum quiet and firm at $4 15 per bbl; refined, quiet and unchanged at 20c.

Memphis Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Post.

MEMPHIS, January 4.—Cotton higher grades advanced 14½@14¾c, receipts per day 2,586; shipments 2,866.

MARRIED.

NESBIT—PATTERSON—On Sunday evening, January 1, at the South Common M. E. Church, by (post.) Rev. T. C. Boyle, Wm. W. NESBIT and LIZZIE M., eldest daughter of the late James Patterson, all of Allegheny. No cards.

PURDY—BINGHAM—In Philadelphia, on Monday evening, January 2d, 1871, by Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, Mr. J. C. PURDY, of Pittsburgh, and Miss FANNIE BINGHAM, of Philadelphia. No cards.

Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

GRAHAM—FORTNEY.—On Thursday, December 29th, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county, by the Rev. J. McMillen, D. M. GRAHAM, M. D., of Braddocks, Pa., to ALLIE J. FORTNEY.

ANDERSON—TANNAHILL—On Thursday, December 29th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Summers, Mr. RICHARD ANDERSON, of West Pittsburgh, and Miss EMMA TANNAHILL, of Marietta, Iowa.

DIED.

BROWN—On Tuesday night, January 3, at ten minutes to twelve o'clock, EDWIN T., BROWN, in the 28th year of his age.

ALLEN—On Tuesday, Jan. 3, JOS. KAYE, son of R. B. and Bella R. Allen, aged 18 mo, and 14 d

STRAIN—On Tuesday morning, January 3, 1871, DANIEL STRAIN, in his 45th year.

HAMILTON—On Monday evening, January 2nd Mrs. Hadassah R., wife of George P. Hamilton, Esq.

MCCARTNEY—This morning, January 3d, at 8 o'clock, Mrs. ANN MCCARTNEY in the 36th year of her age.

SUTHERLAND—On Sunday evening, January 1, 1871, Mrs. MARY JANE SUTHERLAND, in the 36th year of her age.

SMITH—On Monday, January 2d, at 4:30, P. M., Mrs. MARY SMITH, in the 82d year of her age.

FERREE—On Thursday, December 29th, MARY S. FERREE, aged 68 years.

SHOENBERGER—On Friday morning, December 30 JOHN SHOENBERGER in the 82d year of his age.

The Body and Its Needs.

Considering the extreme sensitiveness of the human body, and, that it is unprotected except by artificial covering, from the action of cold, it is not strange that at this season it is liable to many disorders. The skin exercises a powerful influence over the stomach and bowels, and when its functions are interrupted by sudden chills that seal the pores and prevent evaporation from the surface, internal congestion is apt to ensue. The digestive organs never perform their office properly when this is the case, and the waste matter of the system, which should be discharged in part through the perspiratory glands, having no other outlet than the bowels and kidneys, constipation and a variety of renal diseases are more or less prevalent. Dyspepsia, where it exists, is also aggravated by these causes. The most effective preventive of, and remedy for, disturbances of this nature is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Acting as a stimulant and tonic, it rouses the stomach and the intestines, imparting to those important organs both activity and regularity. It also operates as a sudorific, by toning the vessels of the skin and promoting the free passage of exhausted matter through that natural sieve of the system. Being a mild diuretic, it gives a healthful impulse to the action of the kidneys, where there is a tendency to dropsy, and as a blood depurent and nervine, has a highly beneficial effect in rheumatic cases. It combines in happy proportions the tonic, alterative, aperient, antiseptic, diaphoretic and antibilious properties requisite for the restoration of a system generally disordered, and has no equal as a winter medicine.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S
DRUG STORE, No. 51 Market Street.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sen by mail, free.
Adress DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. apls:1yw-sp

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Zacheus Scott, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said Decedent are requested to make known the same to me without delay.

ZACHEUS SCOTT, Ex.
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP, January 4, 1871.
jan5:6tw

DIGESTION.
THE STOMACH!

Without good and proper digestion, no one can live long in good health; neither can they, without proper and suitable food, have good digestion, nor make good blood to supply the outlays of nature and renew the powers of life. So important a principle is this in the animal economy, that it is regarded as a matter of great wisdom on the part of those having charge of large bodies of men, that the regimen and dietary are esteemed of far more value than even medicine itself; for what one will do, the other can not; that is, keep up the supplies and repair the constantly decaying bodies which we carry about with us in our frail humanity. That man would be considered a very foolish one, who would pay attention to the lungs merely, in treating for their diseases, without having a due regard to the stomach; and by the stomach we mean all its functions concerned in the digestion and preparation of food to repair the natural decadence of the organs and tissues of the body.

The idea that we wish to convey is, that if we can keep the stomach in good order, or restore its powers when lost, that we can then send out into the system, through the various channels of repair, proper supplying nutriment adequate to the wants of the system, and such as will keep it in health and usefulness. It is a well known law that when the supplies fail, every portion to which the supplies would be distributed must fail, and if deprived long enough, must cease to be, or, in other words, die.

The most of our other articles which we have contributed to newspapers, have been connected with the Lungs and respiratory organs, as it is in reference to them, mainly, that Dr. Keyser's Lung